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Comment on Passing Events.

By Frederic Heath

The people of Gotham seem to have elected Governor as a consolation prize for Tammany.

The "Dutch captured Holland," the Republicans have just carried Philadelphia and the Democrats carried Virginia.

Three hundred dollars is considered high compensation for the loss of an arm in Pittsburgh—the loss of an arm by a wage worker, that is.

The prosecution of Gompers and his confederates is a travesty on American justice, the portent of which will be apparent to plutocracy before many years!

Have you read Judge Lindsay's story, "The Beast and the Jungle," now running in *Everybody's*? If you have not you are neglecting a duty you owe to yourself and to society to get a nearer view of the beastliness of capitalism as it works out its horrid nature in everyday life.

This headline is encountered in a popular magazine: "Lift Men from the Gutter? Or, Remove the Gutter? Which?" That headline speaks volumes. It points the two ways that are now struggling for the mastery in social regeneration. Rescue missions, Salvation Armies, etc., etc., are merciful agencies, goodness knows—but Oh, how neglectful of the real problem!

"God damn Tammany!" was the exclamation of the Rev. A. E. Barnett, of the Chelsea M. E. church, in New York, at the close of an address by ex-Police Commissioner Bingham, the other evening. Just as people in a former age used to go to certain profane individuals to get their letters written for them, so Tammany-haters in New York can now go to an ordained preacher to get their swearing done for them.

A rat skin industry has developed in Calcutta, according to the latest consular reports. The only hunters of rat skins in this country that we know of are the organized printers, and if there had been a market during their memorable country-wide eight-hour strike of a couple of years ago, they might have realized enough to finance the whole strike instead of going into their own pockets. They certainly killed off an awful lot of rodents!

There is one kind of contempt of court that the courts cannot punish—silent contempt of court.

That kind of contempt is a bad thing to have sprouting all over the land, but the politicians for capitalism who occupy places on the federal bench have only to keep up their anti-labor decisions as in the Gompers-Morrison case, and they will find themselves on tottering thrones much sooner than they expect.

While it is, of course, impossible for non-residents to understand the ins and outs of Cleveland municipal life and the undercurrents that have swayed the voters, the defeat of Tom Johnson for re-election as mayor will seem to many a surprising outcome.

Socialists should not support him, and had a candidate to represent their own views in government, but what became of the other citizens who would be expected to take sides for a radical man and against corporation interests?

What do you think of this? We get it pretty direct that the great Int. Harvester Trust fined each worker in one of its Milwaukee departments 11 cents recently because some one "hand" who could not be found out had injured a pattern and therefore put the trust to a loss of five cents. We are not informed what this 11-cent collection netted

the trust, but it is to be hoped that it was a good sized sum as the poor old trusts have such hard times nowadays because of the low prices they charge the dear public for the goods they put on the market.

Word comes that Comrade Victor L. Berger has been warmly received by the big leaders of Social-Democracy in Germany. While in Berlin, he was the personal guest of Kautsky at his home and receptions were arranged in his honor. Comrade Berger found Bebel, who is now quite aged, on a sick bed, and also met Singer only briefly, but both gave him the most sincere welcome. He expects to return to America in time to be present at least part of the convention of the American Federation of Labor, at Toronto.

The authorities at Washington, D. C., report figures showing that the warfare on tuberculosis by open air, etc., is beginning to show results. This should not cause an easing up of the battle but should cause an increased attack on the great scourge, now that it is shown that such attacks are not fruitless. The figures given show a decline in the number of deaths in all registration states except Colorado, Rhode Island and Vermont. Colorado is probably affected by the fact of hopeless cases being shipped there as a last but almost futile hope.

Here is an interesting fact not called to the attention of the American workmen by Mr. Samuel Gompers:

The trade unions of Austria are the Social-Democratic party, there being no separate organizations. When one speaks of a union man he means a Socialist and vice versa, where the latter is eligible to join a union. The laborites control eighty-four daily, weekly and monthly papers, have eighty-nine representatives in parliament and over a thousand in local government bodies. The workmen of Austria had to fight for the ballot, and know how to use it.

The following prohibition was passed by the University of Bologna in the benighted year 1237:

"Whereas, Woman is the foundation of sin—the weapon of the devil—the cause of man's banishment from Paradise (1) — for these reasons all association with her is to be diligently avoided. Therefore do we interdict the introduction of any woman, however honorable her station may be."

It would have been really better for the world's subsequent history if a majority of the men who held those inhuman views had been logical enough to have refused to be born of woman at all!

We note that a cleric, the Abbe Gayraud, in a recently published work, "Un Catholique, peut-il être Socialiste," makes the claim (a rather foolish one) that there are many different sorts of Socialism, and that while some are obviously contrary to Catholic belief, others are certainly compatible with it.

He instances "Millerand Socialism," that is, the kind of Socialism Millerand seems to believe in, which he defines as one which "permits private property in everything except the means of production."

The amusing thing about this is that this is just what organized, modern Socialism stands for, so that the abbe shows the opposition of most church dignitaries to Socialism, to be merely a quibble, a quibble, indeed, to hide ulterior reasons.

During the panic two years ago the union workmen in the glass-making industry accepted a reduction in wages approximating 50 per cent. Now that "prosperity" has returned these same employees asked for a restoration of 20 per cent of the 50 per cent reduction. After a three weeks' strike an 8 per cent increase was granted. The glass industry is one of the tariff protected industries and many glass workers have voted one of the capitalist party tickets thinking they were voting to protect their own livelihood. Whether they have learned their lesson yet remains to be seen. This fact cannot be disputed, that a trade union is safer than a tariff from the labor standpoint any day in the year. And a good, sincere Socialist ballot completes the job!

Taft has now the task of appointing a supreme court justice, to succeed the late Justice Peckham, and may choose a Democrat, it is said. And the real reason is because there is no actual difference between a Republican and a Democrat in these days of big capitalist domination, although they do not openly admit this.

Quite significantly, one of the Democrats talked of as a possibility is a Mr. F. N. Hudson, of St. Louis, who is of the "Cleveland type" of Democrat, we are told. What that type is, is shown in the same breath—Hudson, during the Taft campaign, wrote a pamphlet, used by the Republicans, *DEFENDING TAFT'S ANTI-LABOR INJUNCTION!*

The pamphlet held that the Taft decision *HAD ESTABLISHED A LINE OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED IN DISPUTES BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR*. And there you have it!

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A feature of the manifestations throughout Europe over the Ferrer execution was the presence of the black flag. American newspaper readers who are at the mercy of

Public Ownership

All the value of the street car trust is in the streets and the people. Do not the people own the streets? Private individuals have taken the streets, and they have a street car trust that has put out millions of dollars' worth of securities.

Those streets and all that money were given away by politicians to the street car trust.

You wouldn't allow your private servant to give away your overcoat, your hat or your umbrella. Why do you allow your public servants to give away your streets, infinitely more valuable?

If the city owned the street car lines and the light monopolies, the legitimate profits would pay nearly all the expenses of running the city.

Wouldn't that be better than being taxed? Remember that you are taxed, whether you own a house or not. The landlord pays the tax. *AND ADDS IT TO YOUR RENT*. Every dollar of tax is paid by the tenant.—N. Y. Journal

ignorant and designing capitalist editors, have long had it drilled into them that the red flag, the flag of labor, is the emblem of anarchy, and have probably wondered why black flags were carried at various cities. The black flag is the flag of anarchy. It has been since Louise Michel's day and before, and the reason it is not more in evidence is that militant anarchists are not as numerous as supposed, save in some of the Latin countries. In the Ferrer demonstrations the anarchists took part along with others or held demonstrations of their own—in fact, all classes took part in the uprising of horror, except one or two elements in society that need not be named.

Don't Breathe Filthy Air

Cold weather is almost at hand, and it brings its dangers to health.

One of these is well set forth in a bulletin to the people just issued by the Chicago department of health: Cold weather does not directly

cause pneumonia, but it is an indirect cause. It causes injudicious people to shut themselves up indoors, closing windows and doors, so that they may be comfortably warm. Closed windows mean lack of proper ventilation, the indoor air soon becoming very foul. When this foul air is taken into the lungs it fails to impart the necessary health-sustaining elements that inhaled air should; rather it poisons the body, lowers the natural resisting powers, and creates fertile soil for the invasion and development of the pneumonia germ.

The thing to do is to stop lowering your resisting power. *QUIT POISONING YOURSELF WITH FOUL AIR*. Breathe good, pure air all the time—especially while sleeping. Keep your windows open day and night. Don't be afraid of cold air. Pure cold air does not cause pneumonia. It's dirty, foul air that causes the trouble.

We hope our readers will take this unusually good and plain-spoken advice well to heart, and guide themselves accordingly. It may save the lives of some of their dear ones or perhaps their own.

And we hope they can AFFORD to take the advice given.

For there lies the trouble—for many. The state today can give us good advice, but it can not—as it ought—give us the ability to act upon it! Warm air in winter costs money. To the poor man it must be used with the greatest economy. The windows must be caulked with cotton and kept tightly closed at night, when the outer air should be breathed to give healthful and refreshing slumber.

Pneumonia and other like maladies *ARE CAPITALISTIC DISEASES*.

And health departments cannot stamp them out *BECAUSE OF CAPITALISM*.

Unless we are much mistaken there is a fellow living almost next door to you that is wondering why you, a Socialist, do not put some of your literature in his way. Eh, how about it?

Victor L. Berger in Berlin

The following is taken from the *Berlin Fortnightly* of Oct. 17:

After Samuel Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor, had in his fashion defended the American labor movement to the Berlin workmen this summer, it was, of course, exceedingly interesting to hear how things are going over there from another trades unionist, at the same time a party member. The great hall of the Berlin Trades Union house, therefore, was crammed when last Friday Comrade Victor Berger, of Wisconsin, spoke on the labor movement in America, and although the tables were removed, the hall scarcely furnished room for the crowd of trades union and party members, who eagerly listened to the words of the speaker. He said:

"America, it is better with thee than with Europe, the old—thou hast no ruined castles and no mausoleums," says Goethe, who, however, of course, was never in America. We have indeed no RUINED castles, but we have NEW and gigantic castles, matched with which the castles of the descendants of your robber knights are mere toys. Castles with 100, 200 or more rooms. And also, we have a multitude of mansions. Instead of robber knights and mediæval feudals there are with us mighty industrial princes and representatives of modern capitalism. In the United States capitalism has developed as nowhere else in the world. In the United States it has reached a stage which is often designated as the LAST period of capitalistic development—that is, the STAGE OF THE TRUSTIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES."

"In the *World's Work* for December, 1903, Mr. Pratt gives the following interesting figures: ONE-TWELFTH OF THE TOTAL WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES is represented in one meeting of the directors of the United States Steel corporation. How high the personal wealth of these individual gentlemen is figured, that of course no man can exactly state. But ONE of these gentlemen, namely, Mr. John Rockefeller, is worth seven hundred million dollars. For the steel trust 69,000 shareholders are given, but 24 of these own far the larger part of the 1,400 million dollars of capital stock."

"But the steel trust is not the only trust in America. According to Charles Littlefield, three or four years ago the number of American trusts amounted to 320—the railways NOT counted in. From this you can see what tremendous progress the concentration of capital has made in America."

"With this progress, poverty and want in America have made about the same growth. Robert Hunter in his book on 'Poverty,' declares that not less than ten million persons in America are in the deepest and continual want. In 1897 nineteen per cent of the population of the state of New York, and in 1899 eighteen per cent of the population of the state of New York were in constant and bitter poverty, and most of them had to ask public assistance. Even in so-called 'good times,' for instance in 1900, two million working people were without work for four to six months of the year."

"Compared with the gigantic growth of capitalism, IT CANNOT BE MAINTAINED THAT THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT HAS KEPT PACE."

"That the labor movement does not keep equal pace with the capitalist development has depended on various conditions. At first there was plenty of elbow room in America. Until a short time ago every one who was not satisfied in the cities went further into the country and got a great deal of very good land for little money or as an entirely free homestead. This favored the rise of a numerous farmer class and an influential agricultural population, but was not at all favorable for the rise of strong labor organizations. Moreover, only the energetic individuals from the

various countries emigrated to America, who mostly succeeded, under these colonial conditions, sooner or later in establishing an independent existence. All this was favorable to EXTREME INDIVIDUALISM. This made itself felt in all the departments of public life, and especially found expression in legislation and in the political institutions of the country. Our political institutions, therefore, to this day, are adapted to the views of the rising bourgeoisie of the eighteenth century. They have become fixed through a constitution under which almost nothing can be legally altered. In many respects, therefore, America is the most backward country in the world except Russia and China, especially in the field of SOCIAL LEGISLATION."

"We, of course, have not a monarchy, but a republic—a republic, however, WITH A KING IN A CITIZEN'S COAT, who has more power than the German kaiser, because, for instance, our president is a part even of the legislative power and because a veto of the president can only be voted down by a two-thirds majority in the house of representatives AND in the senate."

"Moreover, we have a bi-cameral system, under which the upper house, the senate, is expected, as a matter of course, to represent the powerful and wealthy people of the country."

"And worst of all is an institution—a reactionary force such as no other country in the world possesses—our supreme court. This upper court is to see that all laws enacted in all the states and by congress are constitutional, that is, that they do not violate the letter or spirit of the federal constitution or of the state constitutions. But whatever is PROGRESSIVE or in any wise SOCIALISTIC, must necessarily violate these constitutions. Moreover, the capitalists and plutocrats of America take good care that ONLY SUCH JUDGES are appointed to the supreme court as are closely allied to the capitalistic interests. These judges are very careful that no laws remain in force which would in any wise bring about social changes or palliatives. Such laws, as a matter of course, are PRONOUNCED UNCONSTITUTIONAL and ANNULLED."

"This is about the situation as it exists in America."

"The first great organizations of artisans, which exist to this day, were those of the printers, which were founded in the beginning of the fifties. Very soon thereafter followed the shoemakers, who formed a league under the name of St. Christopher's union, from which afterwards came the Knights of Labor under the leadership of Uriah Stephens. The Knights of Labor were under the influence of Fourierist and Marxian views. The Knights of Labor reached their highest development in the beginning of the eighties of the last century. They numbered about half a million members. Only to the false conduct of their Master Workman, Frederick Powell, is to be ascribed that corruption which disrupted the union and that then the Knights of Labor very soon went down."

"The place of the Knights of Labor was soon taken by the

American Federation of Labor—the union of the American trades unions. The American Federation of Labor was founded in Pittsburgh in 1881 by twenty-six delegates who represented seven national unions according to the English pattern. Conspicuous among these were the cigarmakers, the printers and the carpenters. For the first president a cigarmaker named Samuel Gompers was elected. The new organization at first made only slow progress and was not altogether friendly to the Social-Democratic movement. The degree to which the Knights of Labor went down, the trades unions, that is, the American Federation of Labor, increased in power and representation. Of course, some of the most important and strongest unions—the country joined it very late or not at all. Thus, for instance, the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron Workers first came into the federation after it had lost the great strike in Pittsburgh in 1892."

"The American Federation of Labor has indeed attained quite respectable dimensions, if the number of members alone is taken into consideration. I do not have the last an-

(Continued on page 2.)

A Study Course in Socialism

Prepared Under Auspices of the National Party

Lesson 1.—The Capitalist System

SOCIALISM is a criticism of modern social conditions, a theory of progress, an ideal of social organization, and a practical movement of the masses. To be fully understood, it must be studied in all of these phases.—Morris Hillquit, "Socialism in Theory and Practice," preface.

In this course we shall follow the foregoing order. By "criticism of modern social conditions" we do not mean simply a denunciation of evils, but such an analysis of the conditions as will enable us to understand their causes and effects.

Capitalism is the name given to the economic and social system which has grown up since the middle ages and become mature within the last century; which now prevails in a fully developed form all over Western Europe and North America, and which is rapidly growing and spreading to other parts of the world.

The Social-Democratic movement is a product of capitalism and is also its destined destroyer. It cannot arise in any country till capitalism has developed to a certain point; and wherever capitalism becomes established the Socialist movement makes its appearance.

We must begin by examining the main characteristics of capitalism. Next we shall consider the manner in which social tendencies and movements are produced by the environment and the conflicting interests of various classes. Then we shall study the position of the wage-working class under capitalism, and its resultant ideals. This will bring us to the Socialist movement. After briefly sketching the growth of this movement, we shall more particularly study its nature, its methods, and its program.

Historic periods and economic systems cannot be sharply divided. We cannot specify the exact year in which mediæval society gave place to modern society, though we may say it was about the beginning of the sixteenth century. Economic systems overlap to some extent, thus, for three centuries in most parts of Europe the feudal system was gradually declining and the capitalist system gradually developing side by side with it; even now there remains some relics of feudalism in the midst of an essentially capitalistic system. In this country, down to 1865, the system of chattel slavery existed side by side with a pretty highly developed capitalism.

Yet, if we examine each system in its full development, we find that each has its peculiar characteristics, that they are distinct systems, and that in the long run they cannot co-exist without a conflict in which

one must conquer and destroy the other.

The capitalist system grew up gradually in Western Europe during the sixteenth and following centuries, having its earliest, and for a long time its fullest, development in England. In the latter eighteenth century it underwent a sudden change and expansion, due to the introduction of power-driven machinery. In this course we shall study it only in its mature form.

In Europe the capitalist system had to struggle to displace the feudal system which had prevailed for a thousand years. In America we never had a feudal system, as the country began to be settled in the seventeenth century. The American war of independence was about contemporaneous with the rise of machine industry in England. The history of the United States is, therefore, the history of a capitalist society developing freely and without confusion with other systems; except in so far as it was affected by the existence of slavery in the South before the civil war.

In order to understand the workings of this system and the movement which has grown out of it and seeks to overthrow it, we must bear in mind some of its main characteristics.

1. Capitalism is essentially a system of production of commodities for sale in a general market. Superficial writers assume that men have always been engaged in producing things to be sold. In fact, throughout most of the world's history, production for sale has been exceptional, production for use the rule. In the middle ages most of the people were engaged in agriculture, and far the greater part of the produce was consumed on the estate where it was raised; even the minority who were engaged in handicraft made goods largely "to order" for specific customers. Production for sale grew with the widening of commerce in the sixteenth century; since the great inventions of the eighteenth century it has become the dominant form. Today, in the most advanced countries, less than half the people are engaged in agriculture; even these sell most of their produce and buy all their clothes, furniture, tools, etc., while in other branches of production goods are turned out almost exclusively for sale, neither the workmen nor their employer knowing who is going to use the things they make.

2. Capitalism is essentially a competitive system. In earlier systems most people were confined to specific occupations; in specific places; land was hereditary in families and not easily transferred; prices and wages were regulated by law or custom. Now every man is legally free to change his occupa-

tion and his residence at will and to buy or sell land, goods, or services at whatever price he can; buyers may bid against each other to get goods, sellers to dispose of them, employers to get workmen, workmen to get employment. (As we shall see, competition tends eventually to destroy itself and produce a new species of monopoly when capitalism becomes very highly developed.)

3. Capitalism is essentially a system of production on a large scale by the use of complex, power-driven machinery. The invention of the steam engine (1769), spinning machinery (1769-92), power loom (1785), blast furnace (1788), cotton gin (1793), etc., revolutionized industry. They enabled a given number of workers to produce many times more goods than could the same number working separately with hand tools. By cheapening production, they drove hand industry out of the field.

4. Capitalism is essentially a changing and expanding system. This results from its being a system of large machine-production for competitive sale in a general market. Every invention facilitates new inventions and the improvement of methods goes on continually. With few exceptions, the effect of every successful invention is to reduce the total amount of labor necessary to produce a given amount of goods. Since goods are produced for competitive sale, and cheapness gives a decisive advantage in competition, as soon as a labor-saving improvement is brought into use it becomes necessary for all to adopt it. Methods are continually revolutionized, old trades destroyed and new ones created. The most advanced countries and the most advanced establishments in each country continually expand their market at the expense of those less advanced.

5. Capitalism is essentially a system of social production. In the modern factory no individual worker produces a single complete article. The factory is a unit, employing a large number of workers, specialized for many correlated processes, acting together under one plan and control. The product is created by their joint or social labor.

6. Capitalism is, nevertheless, essentially individualistic as a system of distribution or appropriation. The form of private property was suitable to the older method of production with simple and inexpensive tools. In the United States a hundred years ago (except where slavery prevailed) the worker usually owned the things with which he worked and consequently owned the product and was "his own master." This same form of property, applied to complex and costly

De Lara Freed

Los Angeles.—L. Gutierrez de Lara, the Mexican political refugee, was released shortly after noon yesterday from the county jail, where he had been held for ten days. Bail of \$3,000 was furnished. The scene at the de Lara home was affecting.

A transcript of the evidence upon which de Lara's arrest on the charge of being an alien anarchist is based has been furnished his attorneys. According to them the evidence is little short of farcical.

Comrade de Lara was first arrested Oct. 10 while speaking in the free speech zone at the Plaza, charged with speaking without a license. This charge was subsequently changed to disturbance.

He was held without bail until Oct. 13 and only allowed to go on \$50 bail after habeas corpus proceedings had been instituted.

He appeared Oct. 18 before the police judge to answer a charge of disturbance. The case was dis-

missed before it reached the jury. He was again arrested Oct. 18 by immigration officers on a charge of being an alien anarchist subject to deportation, and confined in the county jail until noon, Oct. 28, when he was released on \$3,000 bail.

During the time of de Lara's confinement in the county jail a monster mass meeting of protest was held in Simpson auditorium. The de Lara Defense league was formed during this period and a defense fund raised.

Half a dozen lawyers in various parts of the United States and several of the most prominent members of the Los Angeles bar offered their services in behalf of the political refugee.

There is hope of ultimate freedom for de Lara and that he will escape the horrible fate planned for him by Diaz's bloodhounds.

AWFUL FAILURES OF MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

By Carl D. Thompson
[Written for the HERALD.]

IT is astonishing to discover what conscienceless liars the defenders of capitalism are. I spoke for the Socialist party at Marion, Ind., recently. The evening I reached town the comrades showed me their local capitalist papers. There were great flaming headlines warning the people of Marion against municipal ownership, and pointing out as awful examples the experience of three cities in Wisconsin.

These three cities, it was said, had plunged into the awful labyrinth of municipal ownership. They had become bankrupt. In sheer desperation they had abandoned municipal ownership.

And with great gusto the people of Marion were warned against attempting any similar enterprise.

The three awful examples were mentioned by name. They were Appleton, Racine and Whitewater.

Of course, there was a reason for these publications in the capitalist papers. They were paid for by the private electric lighting company at so much per inch, and edited by some young up-start, who cared more for a few measly pennies than for the truth. The franchise of the electric lighting company was about to expire. The people of Marion have got wise to the fact that they could get a great deal better service and better rates by municipal ownership.

And best of all, the Socialists were making a hot campaign, and stood squarely for the people against the private interests. It looked as though the days of the light company's graft were numbered.

Hence the story of the awful examples in Wisconsin.

I immediately wrote to the city clerk of each of the above mentioned cities, asking them the following questions:

1. What public utilities does your city own and operate?
2. Have any of the public utilities owned by your city, been abandoned or turned over to private ownership within the last three years?
3. If so, would you kindly mention the utilities so abandoned or turned over?
4. If utilities have been abandoned or turned over, what reasons were given?

LIVE BOOKS ON SOCIALISM, ETC.

COLLECTIVISM AND INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION. By Emilie Vandervelde, member of Chamber of Deputies, Belgium. Price, 50c, postpaid. To all those who wish to study Socialism in a single book this work is recommended.

SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN. By Allen L. Benson. Will help you hasten the process of making a Socialist of your neighbor. Price, only 15c; 25 copies, \$2.75; 50 copies, \$5.00.

THE JUNGLE. By Upton Sinclair. This is the story that caused President Roosevelt to send a commission to "Packingtown," Chicago, and the commission found conditions worse than stated. Price, \$1.05. By mail, postpaid, \$1.20.

LABOR UNIONS AND POLITICAL PARTIES. By August Bebel, the great Socialist leader of Germany Reichstag. Trade unions should make free use of this book. Single copy, 5c; twenty-five copies, \$1.50; fifty copies, \$2.75; 100 copies, \$5.00.

THE CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM OF SOCIALISM. By Carl D. Thompson. It gives in specific detail the constructive program of Socialism. A book to be carefully read, studied and circulated. Single copy, 15c; 25 copies, \$2.75; 50 copies, \$5.00; 100 copies, \$10.00.

HENRY ASHTON. By Robert Addison Dagne. Places before the reader all that may be said pro and con on the great question of Socialism. Every argument that can be offered against Socialism is treated fairly. Cloth binding, price, 50c; paper cover, 25c.

"COUNTY OPTION"—Where Labor Stands at Present on the Liquor Question. By Senator Winfield R. Gaylord. Price—Five cents per copy, \$4.00 per hundred, \$37.50 per thousand; postage or express prepaid.

UNEMPLOYMENT. By Senator Gaylord. The forty pages of this pamphlet are packed with information, gathered from state and national bureaus of labor, foreign reports, and such facts as could be secured from American labor organizations. Single copy, 10c; 25 copies, \$2.50; 50 copies, \$5.00; 100 copies, \$10.00.

Social-Democratic Herald
342-344-346 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

JUST OFF THE PRESS!

The Saloon and the Home

What difference would it make in the saloon and drink question if every family in America had a decent HOME to live in? Would prohibition be an issue (if indeed it is) if there were no such thing as poverty? Get wise. Read

"County Option"

("Where Labor Stands at Present on the Liquor Question")—By Senator Winfield R. Gaylord.

Prices—5c per copy, \$4.00 per hundred, \$37.50 per thousand—postage or express prepaid.

Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.
342-344-346 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

done or turned over to private enterprise, could you state briefly the reasons?

In reply the city clerks of each of these cities say: Our city does not own any public utilities, and never has. The city clerk of Racine, who calls the clerk of police a public utility, reports that they have not turned them over to private enterprise yet. Not yet.

Not a single one of these cities own now, or ever have owned any public utilities. And that ends it.

If this keeps on as it has in the past, it will not be long before the people will say, "if you see it in the newspaper, you can know it isn't so."

MY Country!

"My country, 'tis of thee,
So rich and dear to me,
Of thee I sing.
To thee my thoughts do fly;
To thee my soul do cling;
To thee I'll be true,
Thy truth and justice."

My great big country, thee,
Spread out from sea to sea,
My grand estate,
I own thy temple hills;
Oil, land and cotton mills,
"My heart with rapture thrills,"
The profit's great.

I own the senate, too;
Taft, Aldrich and Dewey,
The Smiths and Clarks,
I own the working mules;
Their railways, shops and tools,
I've hypnotized the fools,
They're easy marks.

A Klop-to-ma-ni-ae,
Secure on labor's back
I love to sit,
My lackeys make the laws
That legalize my claws,
And still the worm that gnaws,
The hypocrite.

For profits night and day
Unceasingly I pre (ay),
Come unto me,
I talk in Sunday school
All rights preserved in oil,
About "The Golden Rule"—
My fellowman's a fool
If he can't see.

My sanctimonious tricks,
In Church and in politics,
To shield the thief,
Dead on my slimy trail
Lie those I've caused to fail,
While tots and widows wail
In bitter grief.

Does God Almighty know
The suffering, want and woe
Of those who moil?
Is the Allwise aware
I and my "Coal Baron" Baer?
I have gulped the lion's share
From those who toil?

My profits swell the breeze,
While the producers freeze
And cry with pain,
G'd's angels surely blush
While I my brothers crush
In my mad, cruel rush,
A world to gain.

I'm Coal Oil John D. R.,
More potent than a czar;
Yet, I must own,
Life's journey's almost o'er;
The sheriff swings my floor
And I must stand before
The judgment throne.
John D. Roekyeller.

The Industrial Form

The long agitated principle of the industrial form of unionism has come to the front, particularly during the present struggle with the street trust, and with much apparent successful operation in McKee's Rocks. There 1,000 unorganized workers comprising sixteen nationalities, went on strike and apparently whipped the giant steel trust. Of course, there was violence and suffering, and both strikers and constabulary lost members by death. But the principal thing to consider is that they won.

The tactics employed were new to America. For one thing, they did not fear the state constabulary, or "Pennsylvania cossacks," as they are termed. After the cossacks had strutted about the place long enough to make it plain that they were there to assist the trust in breaking the strike, and that they were most desirous of creating riots, the cossacks were notified—somehow—that for every striker killed there would be a cossack killed. Barbaric, of course. But it is not

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As to Socialism and Religion--Where We Stand

[The following is from a newspaper controversy between Ellis B. Harris, and a Wisconsin politician, who is a Catholic. Our readers will find it a very lucid statement of the Socialist position in such matters.]

I HAVE delayed a reply to your letter of Aug. 26 in order to obtain a copy of the *Catholic Citizen* referred to in my article of the seventeenth. Not that you needed the information, being an "old subscriber," but because I wish to obtain my information at first hand, where possible. I now refer you to No. 38 of Aug. 31, pages from 9 to 16. There is material enough on these eight pages to supply the most ardent routancier. On page 9 is a soul-inspiring picture of a capitalist and a laborer shaking hands. Not as they are shaking hands on the Great Lakes; not as they are shaking hands at McKee's rocks; not as they are felicitating in Mexico, or in any country on earth, but as they harmonize in the fertile imagination of such fellows as draw salaries for writing fiction in an endeavor to pull the wool over the eyes of the working men.

On page 11 we have an article by the Hon. (?) Bourke Cockran, "Socialism Adverse to Liberty." Cockran, a satellite of criminal Tammany, whose hands are red and dripping with the blood of the innocents! Men, women and children dying in the heat and slums of a city, while this copartner of the ice trust holds the cooling draught out of reach and laughs at their misery! Tammany, whose brutal punch is filled with the spoils obtained through the sale of workingmen's daughters in the red light districts of New York's white slavery. Tammany, whose crimes smell to heaven, and whose odium is the crowning disgrace of American politics! Yet here is this political jumping-jack, a demo-republican, in a "Christian" newspaper, with the church dignitaries, fighting Socialism, lest it destroy his religion!

Cockran a Dodger

Challenged several times to debate by the Socialists, Mr. Cockran declines, knowing that his hypocritical platitudes, even when bolstered by a master of oratory, would be of no avail before the truths of Socialism. But he is not at all adverse to throwing a little mud on the side. Look upon his jowls! What spirituality!

In the *Telegram* of the 26th you say: "I shall not enter into a prolonged discussion on the merits of Socialism as an economic movement, nor on the condition of labor in this country or any other country." That kind of information is uncalled for. I never believed you would. That kind of a thing would take you into deep water, and some of the questions I asked you on the 25th could not be ignored, especially those about Mexico.

You further say that your purpose in answering my contribution was merely to make a defense of the Catholic church. You cannot find a word in my contribution against your church, or to which any good Catholic should take exception. I spoke of the fellows "masquerading under the cloak of Christianity." I said "If you are a Christian you will have as much respect for this tri-colored boquet of forget-me-nots as the Socialists have." I say so still. "You cannot serve God and mammon." I say that the fellows to whom I refer are seeking to drag your church through the mire of corrupt politics, to reduce American workingmen to a condition of peonage, and intrench capitalism on the ignorance and subservience of the people.

If all good men and women in the church will defend their church against that kind of thing, they will have very little time to pose as defenders against those that call their attention to it, and less to misrepresent them as you are doing.

You say: "As to the remark that I said 'the church was the last bulwark of capitalism,' and that it was not a Socialist who said it, I refer you to your own article of last week and you will see that I borrowed the phrase from you."

Did you? As a sample of what a Socialist must contend with when going up against a champion like yourself I offer the quotations just as they appeared. In my "Sauce of Socialism" of Aug. 17 I said, speaking of the *Citizen* and the *Pittsburg Catholic* with their rehearsal of untruth:

"One of these, says the *Social-Democratic Herald*, pointed out a year ago, the possibility of the church lending itself as the last bulwark of capitalism."

"Last Bulwark of Capitalism"

In your reply of the 21st you said:

"The Catholic church is the last bulwark not only of capitalism, but of labor as well, as is proved by

In today walks tomorrow. Schiller.

the late Pope Leo's encyclical." I replied. "If it was proved to the editor why did he oppose it?" Considering the foregoing, do you offer the statement that you "borrowed" from me, as a sample of Christian ethics?

You say that you "intended to convey that the church upholds the rights of capital and labor, too." Capital is an inanimate thing. It is labor's product. It has no rights. It would be as just to speak of the rights of labor and wheelbarrows; the rights of labor and potatoes. This is not a quibble. The distinction between capital and capitalist is of vital importance. Capital is a necessary thing but the capitalist is as unnecessary as any other interloper. "But," you may say, "the capitalist has rights." Yes, all the rights that other men have, no more, no less, the right to work and get his full product. There never was nor never will be two kinds of right, one sort for one set of men and one for another.

The Robbing of Labor

No man can exploit another in absolute justice. When one man takes what he does not produce without an equivalent the producer is robbed. The great body of the people in this and all capitalist countries are plundered, systematically and incessantly by the capitalist class. And you talk about the "rights of capital." Men do not become rich in this kind of a system without obtaining profits in one form or another and if they returned an equivalent there would be no profits. Christ said: "It is as easy for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle as for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God." Further, "Go sell that thou hast and give to the poor and thou shalt have treasure in heaven, and come and follow Me." I copy from Nitti's "Catholic Socialism": "The early fathers of the church, faithful to the teachings of Christ, professed thoroughly communist theories. According to St. Jerome opinion is always the result of theft, if not committed by the actual possessor, then by his predecessors. For St. Clement private property is the fruit of iniquity. St. Basil considers the rich man as a thief, and St. John Chrysostom insists on the necessity of restoring to all cost community of goods. Is this another attack on the church? I can fill pages with quotations showing that the teachings of Christ were communist, and that the early fathers of the church taught communism, were opposed to private property and went further than Socialism proposes to go, for Socialism is not opposed to private property unless such property be for the purpose of exploiting labor.

Do you want any higher authority as to where the rich should stand in relation to the church than Christ and the early fathers of the church?

There are some good things in the pope's encyclical. I gave you a quotation in my last letter, but you ignored it, so I give it again:

"IS IT JUST THAT THE FRUITS OF A MAN'S SWEAT AND LABOR SHOULD BE EN-

JOYED BY ANOTHER? AS EFFECTS FOLLOW THEIR CAUSE SO IT IS JUST AND RIGHT THAT THE RESULT OF LABOR SHOULD BELONG TO HIM WHO HAS LABORED."

Now to follow that to its logical conclusion would leave very poor picking for the "rights of capital." Or do capitalists become such through the sweat of their own labor?

The pope also quotes: "In the sweat of thy brow thou shalt eat bread." Not in the sweat of another's brow, not from the deformed and broken bodies of women and children as is the case in a system of competition.

Where Jesus Stood

And by the way, let me ask, did Jesus stand for competition, or for co-operation, the Golden Rule and brotherhood? If he stood for co-operation and brotherhood, how do you consistently stand for the opposite; for the competitive system and all it involves?

Again, the pope says: "Man should not consider his outward possessions as his own, but as common to all, so as to share them without difficulty when others are in need." But under this system millions are always in need and must be at the rich man's beck and call, and the rich man always with y. The pope advocates a better condition for all that labor, especially for the women and children. So do the Socialists, but they are too well versed in the economics of Socialism not to know that conditions must grow worse in a system where every man's hand is against his fellow and where they do not and cannot get their Christianity into effect if they wished: where men prating of religion and brotherhood, vote and support with tongue and pen a system of exploitation whose results are worse than the horrors of Dante's Inferno. Build a tower of Babel on the bodies of its victims, doomed to fall in a wreckage of its own contradictions. Sustaining a demo-republican party so steeped in iniquity that its own members stand aghast and helpless before the enormity of its crimes. This is the thing that Socialism aims to destroy.

Two Ways of Looking at It

But you say it aims to destroy Christianity. I asked you for the proof, and you gave me quotations from Marx, Bebel, Liebknecht, and others. As you seem to be unable to quote yourself correctly, there may be some doubt about these. But it is true that many Socialists are atheistic, and what has that to do with Socialism? Is the same not true of Republicans and Democrats? Do they not publish free thought papers without number that deny the existence of God, condemn and ridicule the church? Have you ever asserted that the Demo-Republican party aimed at the destruction of Christianity? They not only aim but they fire, and their orders are "shoot to kill."

There is this difference between the Socialist atheist and the capitalist atheist: The former is striving to usher in a co-operative system wherein Christianity will be practicable, and the latter to perpetuate a competitive system wherein it is utterly impossible. The *Encyclopedia Britannica* says: "The ethics of Socialism and Christianity are identical." Taking that view of it thousands of good men and women of all denominations have flocked to its standard and are ready to "cut the ground from under the feet of the Socialists," they feel that it is better to fight shoulder to shoulder with the atheists that stand for an ideal humanitarianism, rather than to sit check by jowl with the atheists whose highest inspiration is profits, profits, and then more profits, wrung from the crushed and broken forms of men, the misery of women and the tears of slave children. So we have our Socialist Christian fellowship, not only here, but elsewhere. Not merely mouthing for "Thy Kingdom Come," and then throwing every obstruction before the

wheels of progress, but by working for the just time that will make it possible "on earth as it is in heaven."

Early Fathers vs. the Rich

And if you will take up the history of the early fathers of the church it will not leave you a leg to stand on in your opposition to Socialism. The personal opinion of Marx, Bebel or any other man regarding religion has nothing to do whatever with the economics of Socialism. Our platform says that "religion is a private matter," to be accepted or rejected as the individual chooses.

A teacher of mathematics may be an atheist, but that would not indicate that geometry aims at the destruction of Christianity, not even if the teacher said so, and you should repeat it. A truth is a truth, no man nor body of men can destroy it. Justice is founded on truth. Socialism demands justice, here, now, hereafter and forever. If Christianity is that, it cannot be destroyed; if it is not that, it destroys itself. Some one has said that "honesty is the best policy." That isn't true. "When honesty becomes a policy it is no longer honesty." So of Christianity. When it becomes a policy and is adopted for a present profit and a future reward it loses the spirit of justice, without which it is no longer Christianity.

I want to quote here a few lines from the *Catholic Telegraph* of Cincinnati in discussing the dedication of a church erected by Schwab and Carnegie, in 1904:

"The millions of Schwab and Carnegie are ill-gotten gains. No man in a lifetime can become the possessor of millions by catering to the wants of the general public. He either capitalizes the necessities of the people, or does not give his employees their proper share of the product. In either case his enormous wealth is dishonestly got. In the former he sins against society; in the latter, he sins against individuals; in both he panders to wealth on the part of some ecclesiastics. Consequently we have a great defection from the church among the middle and poorer classes. We wonder at the growth of Socialism. Have we any reason to wonder? Is it not growing faster where the pulpits are continually preaching patience and resignation to labor and neglecting to tell capital that defrauding the laborer of his wages is a sin crying to heaven for vengeance?"

The Praise of Plutocrats

That is from a Catholic editor, and this is from the *Catholic Citizen*, 1904:

"There is no reason why the church or its clergy should bow low to bonanzas thrown from this quarter. To display a smug satisfaction in the approval of the plutocratic class does not become a true churchman. Let there be added to the litany—From the praise of plutocrats, from the ideals of the commercial

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eration of Labor.

Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 30, 1901.

The Intercollegiate Socialist Society, George R. Kirkpatrick, organizer, 112 East Nineteenth street, New York City, requests comrades to send in the names and addresses of Socialists and extra liberal students and teachers wherever they can be found, and urges the secretaries of the locals in towns where there is a college to write the society for literature for free distribution.

Kautsky's new book, regarded as a notable contribution to the scientific literature of Social-Democracy, has been issued in its English translation, by Samuel A. Bloch, Chicago.

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum

The Spirit of Socialism in California

It would be wrong to say that the Socialists of California are different from the Social-Democrats of Wisconsin, yet it is true, nevertheless, that there are a great many Socialists here who are not as well posted upon the teachings of Socialism, and not as well grounded in the fundamental principles of the party, as in Wisconsin and some of the middle states. There is a large minority in most of the western locals who believe in the program of the impossibilists, and that it is unnecessary to capture the machinery of the government, that the ballot-box is useless or non-essential to success and that it will be utterly impossible to accomplish anything at all until the establishment of a Socialist state; and that this must be brought about by a united organization of the workers on the industrial field without political action.

This is impossibilism in its naked form.

Many of these are dunespeaking members in the locals, and can pull up large quantities of oratory, and condemn all Socialists who stand for immediate demands, and the betterment of present day conditions.

There are too many Socialists who are not well enough posted upon Socialism when they undertake to act as leaders in locals, or as speakers. A few weeks ago a supposed Socialist blew into Sacramento and sent out word that he would appear on the streets at Fifth and K, and speak from a soap box. He announced that he would tell the crowd all about Socialism, and that the audience might ask him any questions upon which they wished more light and he would readily answer anyone who asked questions. He ran out of wind and invited the audience to come on with their questions. Being unfamiliar with the teachings of Socialism, he utterly failed to comprehend the questions and his answers were not comprehensive, he was given the horse laugh, and he then humbly acknowledged that he was a novice in the movement and not very well posted on Socialism.

The Sacramento local has taken on new activity, and taken in fifteen new members, including the writer; and at the next meeting several others are expected to join, so that a new era, and a new awakening of interest will soon be here. A study club has been formed; but at present no definite course of study has been selected, and no one has volunteered to act as a Moses.

There is also a lack of organizers in this state.

The greatest difficulty which confronts us is to obtain organizers.

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go, Ill., and sells (cloth), 50 cents; (paper), 25 cents. The binding is attractive, being in buff buckram with the title in red ink. The letter press is clear, and all that could be asked. The book should have wide circulation among the Socialists, but as it is not a popular work it cannot be used indiscriminately for propaganda purposes, after the fashion with like works pursued by that lamentable failure, the S. L. P.

Socialism and Socialists are now turning to the stage for propaganda opportunities. The "Commoner's Daughter," tried out at Hull house, Chicago, is pronounced a great success.

who are broad enough, and comprehensive enough to expound the antagonism of working people who are sick and sore of old party affiliations; for a wrong word or phrase may arouse a hearer in a receptive state of mind and drive him back to do the biddings of his old masters in the capitalistic parties and make him a willing slave for another term of years.

The party should also exercise care in the selection of speakers and organizers and not engage those of the Hagerty stripe, who would relegate the ballot box to the infernal regions, and hope to obtain economic freedom by the general strike without the use of the ballot.

It is not enough to be a scientific uncompromising, class-conscious, revolutionary Socialist. Even Foxy Danny De Leon is all of that, and no one will deny that he is a genuine "Marxian Socialist," but his tactics are **DESTRUCTIVE** and not **CONSTRUCTIVE**.

Socialists who are opposed to the use of the ballot box and only in favor of industrial unity or an industrial co-operative state are not Socialists at all. They are communistic anarchists. I have no other name for them. If "Russett" were here, and not in Africa, he might coin a new name for them. At least he might try and find a name in some other author's works, or some obsolete and long-forgotten word in the dictionary might be dug up again.

Cal. WM. HENRY FERRER.

Shall We Scab on the Job?
(TO THE EDITOR.)
Local Philadelphia of the Socialist Party, we are told, proposes to institute a national referendum to cut the wages of the men that work for the party from \$4 to \$3 a day and expenses.

Does Local Philadelphia want to make the Socialist Party appear as a scab organization? The cost of living has gone up terribly during the last few years, as every one knows, and as we Socialists never tire of pointing out. And besides, the work of a national organizer, who must leave home, travel constantly and encounter all of the strain of party work, has a very hard task. Shall the Socialist Party, while professing to seek the emancipation of the working class, drive its own employees like slaves and pay them a meager wage?

The work of a national organizer requires skilled labor. The trades union wages in many employments are even more than \$4 a day and the workers stay at home. Shall the Socialist Party begin to cut down the wages of its own employees while professing loudly to be the champion of the rights of labor?

The writer of these lines has never worked for the party as a national organizer, and probably never will. But for one, I would actually be ashamed to have the Socialist Party go on record as officially reducing the wages of its employees in the face of an increasing cost of living.

Let us not scab on the job.
CARL D. THOMPSON.
Milwaukee.

Government Schools of Spain.
There were in Spain during the month of July, 1907, 24,000 government schools, all of which were in a shocking condition, without light or ventilation—the abodes of death, ignorance and poor education.

Each year there are fifty thousand children who die of maladies contracted in these schools. Two hundred and fifty thousand of these schools broken in health. Besides this there are 480,000 children running the streets without any instruction whatever, given up to habits which make for their mental and moral deterioration. Thirty thousand blind children, 37,000 deaf-mutes, 67,000 children afflicted with mental disorders, and 45,000 delinquents are absolutely without any provision of any kind for their care or maintenance.

Add to this that the instructors are so ill paid that they often have to eke out their meager salaries by outside work, and the fact that there are in Spain ten million illiterates and 50,000 conscripts who enter the army every year unable to read and write, and you have the picture of what clericalism has done for the schools of Spain. There are only sixty institutes and ten universities in the whole country, and as in the case of the common schools, the hygienic conditions of these schools is simply frightful. The contemplation of this sordid condition of education in Spain fixed the purpose of Ferrer to found the Modern School, an example to a government at once negligent, ignorant and superstitious.

Great Britain Through American Spectacles

An Interview in England with Victor L. Berger



LABOR LEADER, London: The *Leader* representative had a talk the other day with Mr. Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee. Mr. Berger, it may be said, is the representative of the American Socialist party, and his mission here is to attend the congress of the International Social-Democratic bureau, which is to sit at Brussels during the second week in November. He is, however, taking advantage of the occasion to revisit his native Germany and Europe generally, and so it was that, during his stay in London, he was good enough to give his impressions for publication in the *Leader*.

"What," asked the *Leader* man, "are your impressions of British political life and the Socialist movement in particular?"

"I have only been here for a short time," he said, "and it is hardly fair to give out any views. However, I know the history of England quite well, and have followed the labor and Socialist movement for many years. I must say that you have made wonderful progress during the last few years."

"In what sense, in your opinion, have we made progress?"

"The work of the Labor party marks, in my opinion, a new period in the history of England. It practically means the beginning of a new England, an American workman, particularly an American trade unionist, ought to envy you."

"For why," asked the *Leader* man.

"By the example you are setting," was the reply, "because of what you are doing here. It means a new epoch not only for England, but for the world. At least, that is how it strikes me. We cannot compare with you in any respect. We have polled about 500,000 votes in America for the Socialist party in the presidential elections last year, but we have as yet no report of our class in congress, and our trade union movement is about a hundred years behind the times."

"How do our men strike you here—I mean the personnel of our movement and parliamentary life generally?"

"The most conservative of your labor leaders is a revolutionary Socialist compared with our American reactionaries of the Gompers-Mitchell type, who are still ruling the trade union movement in America."

"But do you understand the various sections of the movement here?" Mr. Berger was asked.

"Quite well," was the reply; "and if I were an English workman I should undoubtedly be affiliated with the Independent Labor party. I have, however, no fault to find with the Social-Democratic federation. The difference between the two sections of the Socialist movement is simply a matter of temperament and tactics—they both stand for the same principle. The Social-Democratic federation has also a mission to fulfill—the mission of keeping the labor movement from becoming too opportunistic."

"How do our parliamentary methods strike you as compared with American?"

"Your parliament shows that England was the first constitutional country in modern times. One feels at once that this is a free country—politically, of course; not economically. I will say also that your ruling classes—the Liberals and Conservatives—while they, of course, represent class interest, yet they do it with more brains and statesmanship than the possessing class of America, who rule simply by force and brutality."

What do you think of our bills which have recently been adopted and which are now under political discussion?"

"I cannot imagine any capitalist party in America—either the Republican or the Democratic party—formulating or proposing legislation like your old age pensions act or your finance bill. The latter will eventually absorb unearned increment. We shall have to have a civil war in America before such can be passed."

"Is there any other bill which strikes you as being on the right lines?"

"Yes; this development bill now under discussion has the germs of a great many good things in it."

"Have you succeeded in getting similar bills brought forward in the United States?"

"We have passed a few good bills in Wisconsin, but in the national government nothing except the eight-hours bill for government workers. A good many bills have been brought forward with the object of protecting women and children, but these have been declared unconstitutional by that agency of the devil, the supreme court."

"Apart from bills which have passed your legislature, have you, as a Socialist party, formulated any bills yourselves?"

"Only in the state of Wisconsin, where we have six Social-Democratic representatives in the assembly and senate."

"What are these bills?"

"Pretty much on the same lines as your own; a little more radical, perhaps, because of the improbability of their passage."



Dr. Francisco Ferrer

The Spanish Martyr

The Killing of Ferrer.

It is worse than a crime, it is a blunder. Fouché's characterization of the execution of the Duke of Enghien would just as appropriately apply to that of Ferrer. Although the blame is laid in the present instance to Senor Maura, who advised the execution, Alfonso, the man in authority, will be pilloried in history for it, as Bonaparte has been for the taking off of Enghien, notwithstanding the fact that later research lays a large part of the responsibility on Talleyrand's head. As in the case of the unfortunate duke, the trial of the Barcelona radical chief was secret, and he was not allowed to testify in his own behalf. Moreover, the latter's counsel was arrested for denouncing the government for its violation of law and precedent in hurrying the accused man to his death without allowing him an opportunity to make any explanation. The guillotine of the Reign of Terror in France never perpetrated such an atrocity as this, for it always allowed its victims to say a word in their own defense. In the case of Spain the authorities sinned against the light. Ferrer was a Republican and not an Anarchist. He was an educator, whose aim was to enlighten his countrymen in the same way that the English, the French, the Germans and the Americans are enlightened. His last words were, "Long live the modern school." If that be treason, then Spain has advanced very little on the road toward modernism since the days of Alfonso's great-grandfather, Ferdinand VII.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Our Women's Circle

Conducted by Elizabeth H. Thomas, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Age and Want—The Ill-Matched Pair

VER the hill to the poor house," is a doleful journey to make at life's end. For the aged man or woman who, after long years of toil, has no home but the almshouse, surely every human heart should throb with warmest pity.

And yet it appears that the sad lot of these unhappy old people is further embittered by harsh and brutal treatment.

A Social-Democratic supervisor, visiting the Milwaukee county almshouse, caught a glimpse of this cruelty. A poor, feeble old woman entered the dining-room and took a piece of bread from the table. This, it seems, was a terrible offense against the rules of the almshouse. An attendant seized her as she had been some dangerous criminal and roughly pushed her out of the room.

Now, this old woman may very likely have spent her life in useful labor for others, may have been the honored head of some humble home. In the grind of the capitalist system, such homes are constantly broken up. Many who in their youth have never dreamed of such a fate, find their last shelter in the almshouse. That after such toil and loss, the measure of their misfortunes should be filled up with hard usage and indignity—is it not enough to break their poor old hearts?



Doomed Before Trial

Senor Ferrer, a dead, brutally murdered by the clericalism against which he fought. At the military trial tyranny and bigotry did their damnable work, and justice was trampled under foot. Ferrer was condemned to be shot by a court which refused to hear witnesses and gave the prisoner no opportunity to defend himself against their baseless and absurd charges. The whole proceedings are reminiscent of the darkest days of the Spanish Inquisition, and are an outrage against twentieth century civilization.

Ferrer was tried by men who had decided beforehand that he should not escape. They stripped him, and vainly searched his body for marks or wounds that would have given excuse for identifying him with recent insurrections. They searched his house, and the one scrap of evidence against him was a sham document, which Ferrer had never seen in his life, and which had evidently been connected by the police. On the strength of this, his judges passed a death sentence, which is an atrocious crime against our common humanity.

Ferrer, because of his Modern School movement, has fallen a victim to black and foul superstition worthy of the world's barbaric ages. Spain is dishonored and disgraced, and the robes of king and counsellors are stained with the blood of a good and true man. Their dire cruelty is utterly in vain. The unspeakable infamy of this deed will win countless thousands of converts to the cause for which Francisco Ferrer died—London Labor Leader.

It is well that we have Social-Democratic officials to search out these dark places of cruelty.

But a thousand times better it would be, if the Social-Democrats had FULL CONTROL of our government. If they could establish a better way of caring for the aged poor, without indignity, without the taint of charity.

Old age pensions ought to be paid to every man and woman who has done his or her share of the world's toil. At sixty all workers should be honorably retired. For the remainder of their lives they should live in comfort and dignified repose, respected for what they have done in the past, and supported by the labors of the younger generation.

Such is the demand of the Social-Democracy. Under the Social-Democratic regime no woman who has brought children into the world, no woman who has spent her years in household toil, no woman who has worked for her family or for humanity, and contributed her share of the world's product, shall be hustled to an almshouse as soon as her strength begins to fail, to bow her gray head in shame and grief and eat her last crust of bread with tears.

What do you think of our bills which have recently been adopted and which are now under political discussion?"

"I cannot imagine any capitalist party in America—either the Republican or the Democratic party—formulating or proposing legislation like your old age pensions act or your finance bill. The latter will eventually absorb unearned increment. We shall have to have a civil war in America before such can be passed."

"Is there any other bill which strikes you as being on the right lines?"

"Yes; this development bill now under discussion has the germs of a great many good things in it."

"Have you succeeded in getting similar bills brought forward in the United States?"

"We have passed a few good bills in Wisconsin, but in the national government nothing except the eight-hours bill for government workers. A good many bills have been brought forward with the object of protecting women and children, but these have been declared unconstitutional by that agency of the devil, the supreme court."

"Apart from bills which have passed your legislature, have you, as a Socialist party, formulated any bills yourselves?"

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Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—318 STATE ST.
TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

Meetings on 1st and 3d Wednesdays (8 P.M.), Free
Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State.

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Recording Secretary—FREDERIC HEATH, 344 Sixth St.
Business Agent—FRANK J. WEDER, 318 State St.


EXECUTIVE BOARD—William Griebling, Walter S. Fisher,
John J. Handley, William Coleman, James Sheehan, John Rader, Edward Benzenberg.

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Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting, Nov. 3, 1909.
Bro. Edmund T. Melms in the
chair; Bro. James Hendrickson,
vice chairman.

All officers present. Minutes read
and approved.

On motion the roll call of organ-
izations was dispensed with, 63 to
29.

New delegates seated from Black-
smiths No. 77, Journeymen Tailors

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Can't know curative certainty unless
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simple nature.

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Musicians, 8	9.00
Bill Posters, 12	1.52
Carpenters, 1053	1.80
Broommakers, 1	.73
Glass Bottle Blowers, 15	3.75
Blacksmiths, 77	3.00
Painters, 159	3.42
Plumbers' Laborers, 1	2.25
Carvers, 18	1.00
Theatrical Stage Employees, 18	3.40
Steamfitters, 18, rent	9.00
Sheet Metal Workers, 24	9.00
Iron Molders, 121	.74
Carpenters, 1586	.95
John Reichert, Labor Day tickets	18.00
Painters' Dist. Council, rent	15.00
	\$85.56

DISBURSEMENTS.

F. J. Weber, two weeks' sal- ary	\$50.00
Office rent, Nov.	20.00
Postage, \$1.50; Soapine, 25c; scrubbing, \$5; win- dow cleaning, 75c; cart- age, 75c	8.25
Executive board	4.00
E. T. Melms, advanced money	125.00
Emil Brodke	1.00
S. D. Publishing Co., loan	500.00
	\$708.25

The council then adjourned.

Frederic Heath, Rec. Sec.

Organized Labor



The Workers and the Ballot

DURING President Gompers' tour through the industrial centers of the European countries, the one question he was asked over and over again by trade unionists was to explain why it is that the wage workers of America have failed to use their strength to secure influence in, or control over, the powers of government.

The question was a pertinent one and recognized as such by Mr. Gompers.

The European workers have observed and discussed the rapid transformation of American industry, its monopolization of a small band of big capitalists. They see our city, state and national law-making in the hands of political parties that only serve the labor-crushing interests.

They see our boycott declared a crime, our trade union funds made liable to action, our trade union officials threatened with prison, and the trade union itself being gradually sandbagged into feebleness by judicial decrees.

They see all this and they marvel at the gullibility of the workmen of the United States in neglecting to use their overwhelming power to wrest from the hands of their industrial enemies their present control and ownership of the legislatures, executives and courts and to use them in the interest of their own class.

The workmen of England, France, Germany and other countries have their working representatives in their chief legislative halls, yet not one solitary legislator represents the working class of America at the national capital at Washington.

The intelligence of the American workman on most matters is not questioned, and his ability as a swift worker is granted. His loyalty, courage and manhood have been tested and proved, but when the day arrives for him to use his ballot he becomes just a plain idiot.

It is hoped that the day is not far distant when he will see the folly of the course he has pursued, and come to a realizing sense of the fact that the ballot is a much more effective weapon than the strike, and has none of the suffering and sacrifice that accompanies the latter.—Labor World.

WANTED

To hear from prospective Tenants for our proposed new store, Sixth and Chestnut Streets, to be built about 40x60 feet in size, in the new Labor Temple. Excellent location for Gents' Clothing and Furnishing Goods Store.

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Social-Democratic Herald Office
344 SIXTH STREET

Union Barber Shops

UP-TO-DATE.

The following is a list of Union Barber Shops.—See that your shop is on the list, or look up another.

West Side.
Austermann, A., 559 3rd St. e. Walnut.
Bartlein, Henry, 48th and State.
Beisner, J. C., 672 7th St.
Betzhold Chas., 488 11th St.
Bonyha, A., 343 3d St.
Brelzmann, Ben, 2421 Walnut.
Buelow, Otto, 331 Clinton street.
Ebert, J., 48 30th St.
Fabry, J., 92 10th St.
Felsceker, J. P., 1422 Walnut St.
Frank, Chas., 328 Chestnut.
Frey, Adam, 1330 Cherry.
Frey, Michael, 10 Sycamore street.
Golz, Robt., 2121 Fond du Lac Ave.
Hammer, E. C., 141 North av.
Hanschke, Albert, 2452 North av.
Henkel, Henry, 270 27th St.
Hilse, Chas., 503 Chestnut St.
Holzapfel, G., 391 3rd St.
Holzhauser, Peter, 1031 Winnebago.
Huber, Hans, 470 11th St.
Jungman, L., 825 9th St.
Kaufmann, Adam, 609 Chestnut.
Klingler, D., 1920 Chambers St.
Kobi, John, Jr., 2633 Bismarck ave.
Koenigs, G., 1103 Chestnut street.
Nickerson, D. V., 1329 State street.
Mundt, H. C., 168 Lloyd St.
O'Haire, Geo. J., 501 12th St.
Petri, Richard, 2022 Clybourn St.
Polaski, J., 614 35th St.
Reple, Val, 1531 Cherry St.
Rudel, W., Fortieth and Grand Av.
Schenk, Carl, 2323 State St.
Schirer, Herman, 1203 Chestnut.
Schmidt, John, 1308 Cherry.
Schoenecker, F., 1726 Walnut.
Sery, J., 2816 Clybourn St.
Urban, G., 627 Grand Av.
Urban, George, 2906 Lisbon av.
Wellhausen, J. C., 443 3rd St.
Wittenberg, E., 525 Grand av.
Young & Dorning, Third and State.
Zeidler, M. W., 80 16th St.

East Side.
Curtis, R. A., 205 Wisconsin St.
Grosse, F., 573 East Water St.
Gossman, J., Blatz Hotel.
Heilman, Chas. P., 86 Masor St.
Klett, Edward, 660 Market.
Kozminski, Frank, 841 Franklin St.
Korte, D., 384 Brady St.
Poser, Albert, 398 Milwaukee St.
Schmidt, B., 917 E. Waver St.
Schmidt, C., 338 Brady St.
Schluter, Ed., Cor. Wisconsin and Milwaukee.
Trieba, Emil, St. Charles Hotel.

South Side.
Agenten, P., 116 Clinton St.
Baer, W., 511 Seventh ave.
Bauer, A., 424 National ave.
Brockmann, H., 504 11th ave.
Burkhardt, Emil, 503 Clinton St.
Conway & Cale, S. Y. C. A. Bldg.
H. Coratzky, corner Oklahoma and Howell avenues.
Deloport, W. A., 734 Park St.
Frank, M., 682 Scott St.
Friedel, F., 650 Greenfield av.
Gatz, J. A., 937 Kinnickinnic av.
Gauer, J. M., 865 Kinnickinnic av.
Gregory, C., 175 Howell ave.
Hantz, L., 1255 Kinnickinnic av.
Hoffmann, M. G., 310 Reed St.
Joers, R. A., 155 11th av.
Kalt, W. J., 129 E. Waver St.
Kemper, E., 327 Florida St.
Kinsella and Jorns, 227 Howell ave.
Kuhns, H., 452 Reed St.
Perpich, S., 272 Reed St.
Sharpling, Frank, 282 National avenue.
Siebert, Frank, 927 National Ave.
Smit, W., 383 1st av.
Smith, William, 835 Kinnickinnic.
Werner, Edward, 973 Kinnickinnic.
Witt, Frank, 1002 Kinnickinnic ave.

Wauwatosa.
Kuckentruher, Chas., Wauwatosa.
Cadeby, Wis.
Bardeck, A., 804 Layton Ave.
Foran, J. A.
Fisher, Wm., Milwaukee, Wis.
South Milwaukee, Wis.
Albers, C. J., Ronkowski, C.
Holt, J. M.
Holer, J. M.
Shelboyyan, Wis.
Baer, Fred, 724 South 14th St.
Schwitzgoebel, John, 211 N. 15th St.
Manitowoc, Wis.
Kantmann, Jno., 1604 Washington St.
Borucki, Jos., 2007 Marshall St.
Vogel, A. O., 1204 Washington St.
Beau, Geo. W., 1404 Washington St.
Hartford, Wis.
Ahrendt, A., Spreuder, A. A.
Hilt, Geo.

Let us take care of your printing troubles: that's our particular business. Give us an idea of what you want and we'll do the rest. You'll be pleased. Address: The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

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FREDK BROCKHAUSEN, Sec. Treas., 303 Orchard St., Milwaukee, Wis.

EXECUTIVE BOARD
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PAUL LUETTEN, 1111 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.
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Newsboys to sell the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD on downtown streets. Will pay no less than 50 cents a day and one-half of sales in addition. Good chance for live boys to make no less than \$1.50 on Saturdays. Let us hear from you. Ask for Mr. Bistorius, this office.

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And WHEN you get married let us print your wedding invitation - - - - -

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230 GRAND AVE. 425 GRASS ST.

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Milwaukee Co. Organization

Address all communications to E. T. Melms, County Organizer, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

ARTHUR M. LEWIS. Comrades, please do not forget the date of Comrade Arthur M. Lewis' lecture, which is to be held in Milwaukee Tuesday evening, November 16, at the Freie Gemeinde hall. Comrade Lewis has chosen an interesting subject on this occasion, the subject to be "Darwinism and Its Relation to Socialism." It would be well for the comrades to pass the word around amongst their friends and to see to it that an overflow meeting takes place on said night. If we can manage to give Comrade Lewis a royal reception on his first visit to Milwaukee, it will make it possible for us to have a number of these lectures during the winter months at the Pabst theater. It will also encourage Comrade Lewis all the more to speak to a large audience, so we most urgently request you to get busy at once and help make this lecture a grand success.

CARD TOURNAMENT. The 20th Ward branch held a very successful card tournament at Kettelmann's hall, 21st and Center sts., last Sunday afternoon.

The Coming Nation club also had a very large gathering at their annual ball which was held last Saturday evening at the South Side Kindergarten.

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Turn hall, Twelfth st. and North ave., Saturday evening, Dec. 4.

GRAND BALL. The Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Societies Nos. 156 and 185 will celebrate their twenty-fifth anniversary in the form of a grand ball, which will be held at the West Side Turn hall, fourth street, Saturday evening, Nov. 20. Tickets have been placed on sale at 25 cents. At the door, 35 cents.

SCHAFKOPF TOURNAMENT. The Eleventh Ward branch will hold its tenth schafkopf tournament at R. Unke's hall, 887 Muskego ave., Nov. 14. Over forty prizes will be awarded to the winners, tickets 50 cents, including refreshments. The eleventh ward likewise has made arrangements to hold a prize crotch and schafkopf tournament on Thanksgiving evening, Thursday, Nov. 25, at which all prizes will consist of chickens. Admission for this occasion will be 15 cents and a sociable will follow the card tournament. This card tournament will be held at L. Meier's hall, corner Muskego ave. and Mitchell st.

SCHAFKOPF TOURNAMENT. The Nineteenth Ward branch has made arrangements for a prize schafkopf tournament to be held Sunday afternoon, Nov. 21, at Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon avenue. Many valuable prizes will be awarded to the winners on this occasion.

SCHAFKOPF TOURNAMENT. The Fourteenth Ward branch has made all arrangements for a prize schafkopf tournament and sociable which will be held at Schmitz's hall, corner Eleventh ave. and Rogers st., Sunday afternoon, Nov. 28.

SCHAFKOPF TOURNAMENT. The Twenty-second Ward branch has secured Waedekim's hall, 2714 North ave., for a prize schafkopf tournament for Dec. 12. Admission price will be 50 cents, including refreshments, and everybody is cordially invited to attend.

GRAND BALL. The Slovac Workingmen's Society, Pokrok, has made arrangements for a grand ball to be held Sunday, Nov. 14, at the Liedertafel hall, corner Prairie and Seventh sts. Admission to cents. To commence at 2:30 p. m.

Social-Democratic Lecturers. Sunday, Nov. 7, Town of Greenfield branch—Subject: "Socialism in Relation to the Trades Union Movement," by Jos. Sultaire, at Pennkamp's hall, Twenty-fourth and Lincoln ave.

Thursday, Nov. 11, Seventeenth Ward—"Socialism and the Child Labor Problem," by Miss E. H. Thomas, at Old Fellow's hall, Potter and Kinnickinnic aves.

Friday, Nov. 12, Twentieth Ward—"The Fulfillment of Democracy," by Carl D. Thompson, at Gutzlaff's hall, Clarke st. and Tentonia ave.

Entertainments, Schafkopf Tournaments, Etc.
Nov. 7—West Side Women's Socialist Club, entertainment and ball, at the Freie Gemeinde hall, 264 Fourth street.
Nov. 14—Eleventh Ward Branch, S.-D. P., schafkopf tournament, at R. Unke's hall, 887 Muskego avenue. Admission, 50 cents, including refreshments.
Nov. 14—Slov. Workingmen's Society, Pokrok, grand ball, Sunday afternoon and evening, Liedertafel hall.

Prairie and Seventh sts, Admission 10 cents.
Nov. 20—Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Nos. 156 and 185, twenty-fifth anniversary, grand ball, West Side Turn hall, Fourth street. Tickets, 25 cents, at the door, 35 cents.
Nov. 21—Nineteenth Ward Branch, S.-D. P., prize schafkopf tournament, Sunday afternoon, at Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon avenue.
Nov. 25—Thanksgiving eve, Eleventh Ward branch, prize crotch and schafkopf. Admission 15 cents, sociable will follow, at Meier's hall, cor. Mitchell st. and Muskego ave.
Nov. 28—Fourteenth Ward Branch,

prize schafkopf tournament and dance, at Schmitz's hall, corner Eleventh ave. and Rogers street.
Dec. 4—Twenty-first Ward Branch, their sixth annual ball, at the Bahn Frei Turn hall, Twelfth street and North avenue.
Dec. 5—Vorwaerts Singing society, afternoon entertainment and ball, Bohemian hall, Twelfth street.
Dec. 5—S. S. Maennerechor "Aurora," entertainment and ball, at the South Side Turn hall. Admission, 10 cents, after 6 o'clock, 25 cents.

Dec. 12—Twenty-second Ward Branch, schafkopf tournament, Waedekim's hall, 2714 North avenue. Admission, 50 cents, including refreshments.
Jan. 15—Twentieth Ward, S.-D. P., monster mask carnival, at the Bahn Frei Turn hall, Twelfth street and North avenue.

BRANCH MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.
The following branch meetings will be held next week in Milwaukee county:

SUNDAY.
Slovak Workingmen's Educational Club, 344 Sixth street.
Bohemian Branch, Bohemian hall, 652 Twelfth street.
Hungarian Branch, S.-D. headquarters, 344 Sixth street.

MONDAY.
County Central Committee, at Paschen's hall, 325 Chestnut street.

TUESDAY.
Fifteenth Ward Branch, Odd Fellows' hall, Nineteenth and Vilet streets.
Twenty-first Ward Branch, Raschig's hall, Buffum and Chambers streets.
West Allis Branch, 5619 Greenfield avenue.

WEDNESDAY.
Sixteenth Ward Branch, Fenske's hall, Twenty-ninth and Clybourn sts.
Nineteenth Ward Branch, Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon avenue.
Hay View Women's Club, 961 Kinnickinnic ave.
Jewish Branch, S.-D. headquarters, 344 Sixth street.

THURSDAY.
Twelfth Ward Branch, Hoff's hall, 661 Kinnickinnic avenue.
Fourth Ward Branch, 792 Forest Home avenue.
Seventeenth Ward Branch, Old Fellows' hall, corner Potter and Kinnickinnic avenues.
S. S. Women's Singing Society Aurora, Meier's hall, Muskego avenue and Mitchell street.
West Side Women's Club, 2714 North avenue.
South Side Young People's Socialist League, 382 Washington street.
East Side Women's Club, Heilhecker's hall, 327 Sherman street.

FRIDAY.
Third, Fourth and Seventh Ward Branches, 344 Sixth street.
Sixth Ward Branch, 612 Third street.
Eleventh Ward Branch, Schaff's hall, corner Mitchell and Muskego.
Thirteenth Ward Branch, Schmidt's hall, corner Third and Wright streets.
Twentieth Ward Branch, Harrmann's hall, Tentonia avenue and Clarke street.
Twenty-third Ward Branch, 490 Thirtieth avenue.
West Side Young People's Socialist

The Reason Why

we are gaining trade every day is not hard to understand. Our stock is complete. Our prices right. Our method of doing business is right.

You Should Join

the great majority and purchase your shoes of us.

The Union

of experience and our undivided attention to your exclusive wants keeps us right up to the times and enables you to get the latest and best novelties in reasonable goods. S. & H. Green Trading Stamps with every purchase.

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League, Siegel's hall, Twelfth and Walnut streets.

Organization and Extension Fund Up to Date.
The following contributions have been received:
E. R. Blaemling.....\$0.25
J. H. Wallrafenstein.....1.00
Rudolph Steingraber......25
John Rosenmet......35
William Kett......25
Paul Kuchn......25
Total to date.....\$8.45

Comrades, do your shopping at the places of our advertisers, and let them know why you buy there.

More Knockers Wanted

Knockers are generally nuisances, but when our comrades help to knock out the state campaign debt, then they are true Social-Democrats indeed—like Comrades E. H. Stungins to look quite bare, as follows:

\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50
\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25
\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15
\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10
\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5
\$2	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$2
\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1
50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c

Total.....\$1,225.00
Gone.....257.66
Still remaining.....967.34

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LIBRARY OF ORIGINAL SOURCES. TEN MASSIVE VOLUMES. VALUE OVER \$50.00 PER SET.

Will you give us a little of your time? We will reward you handsomely. You can earn a set of books which every Socialist ought to possess. No Socialist library is complete without it. Read what Victor L. Berger says about the set. Why not get the set when it can be secured without one cent of cost to you? All we want is to have you help us get a few hundred life subscribers to the Social-Democratic Herald. Here is the plan.

The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company publishes the **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD**, **VORWAERTS** and **WAHRHEIT** (our German papers), **NAPRZOD**, a new Polish Socialist weekly just started, is the proprietor of the Co-operative Printery and also of a rapidly growing book department, which publishes and prints many titles itself and handles thousands of books and pamphlets of other publishers.

Our papers, like all other Socialist papers in this country, have a deficit to contend with. The printing department as well as our book department, of course, yield a profit, but not sufficient to overcome the deficit of the four newspapers. So much of the deficit as is not met from these two sources is raised by picnic and carnival proceeds, private donations and by the sale of capital stock.

Our cash deficit is the result of three causes. Perhaps before we state the causes, we had better define what we mean by cash deficit. Not all of it is loss, as many might think. It is that amount of cash disbursed or spent for the conduct and maintenance and enlargement of the business, over and above the income derived from regular receipts. Disbursements include such items as rent, light, wages, repairs, new machinery, new books, etc. Regular receipts come from the income from subscriptions, advertising, book sales, printing, etc. These regular receipts do not include picnic and carnival proceeds, donations or proceeds from the sale of capital stock, loans or bonds. These latter items are special receipts from which the deficit is met and from which the cost of publishing new books and the payment of new machinery is provided. So you see, what is really new capital, and should be charged as such, is included in disbursements. Let us now proceed to enumerate the causes of this deficit.

The first cause comes from the fact that the regular receipts from the **HERALD**, **VORWAERTS**, **WAHRHEIT** and **NAPRZOD** are smaller than the operating expenses; the second, because the profits of the book department are not sufficient to pay for the publishing of a constantly increasing list of new books, the demand for which always far exceeds our ability to supply, and third, the machinery, etc.—in short, new equipment which is absolutely necessary to keep up with our increasing business.

During the first nine months of 1909 the net deficit resulting from operation alone and not yet covered by donations, amounts to a little over \$800. The amount invested in new books is nearly \$700, and the amount spent for new tools, machinery, type, etc., is over \$900. All told, the total for these three items is approximately \$2,400.

Victor L. Berger in the "Social-Democratic Herald."

November 2, 1907.

CIVILIZATION'S MANY ASPECTS.

NEW PUBLICATION OF GREAT VALUE TO SOCIAL STUDENTS.

The "Library of Original Sources" Gives a Vast Amount of Information That Socialists Especially Can Draw Upon. All Departments of Human Activity Must be Studied.

Every Socialist should know something besides his Karl Marx—which, by the way, those who know the least about him quote the most. The mere knowledge of a few Socialist phrases is not sufficient to make a "scientific" Socialist.

In order to know why Socialism is coming, a Socialist should have some idea of the theory of evolution, and some knowledge of history. In order to know why it is coming, he must know something of economic development.

We, as Socialists, are vitally interested in the development of civilization. History for us is not a collection of "shallow village tales," the story of the coronations, weddings and burials of kings. Nor is it simply an account of battles lost and won, so many thousand killed on either side, and this or that king or general given all the glory. No. For us the true lesson of history is the story of the progress of mankind by gradual steps from brutal savagery to enlightenment, culture and humanity. A great English statesman wisely said, "The history of the future is to be read in the pages of the past."

No one realizes this truth more than the really scientific Socialist. The manner in which one system has grown out of another, feudalism out of slavery, and capitalism out of feudalism, is most suggestive of the manner by which the Socialist Republic will gradually develop out of the present system.

These are the most instructive lessons of history.

Now these lessons, as we have already said, must be sought in the history of the people, in the history of their industrial and social and intellectual life—in the ideas that ruled and moved humanity from time to time. The knowledge of these ideas is of vital interest to the Socialist. Books, pamphlets, etc., represent the ideas of their respective times and have to turn influenced the ideas of those times. Of course we have histories of civilization and of literature, but no digest or comment can give the ideas of any author or thinker so well as he can give them himself in his own language.

To do this is the aim of a set of books recently published under the title of **Library of Original Sources**. It gives in ten volumes a history of the various lines of human development. And what is its special advantage, this history is given in the original documents that formed the milestones of the development.

The religious systems of the early nations were the first ideas of mankind. The **Library of Original Sources** very properly begins with these various religions of the earliest antiquity. The first volume contains the Babylonian account of the creation, the Chaldean Book of the flood, the Egyptian Book of the Dead and Hymn to the Nile, the Vedic Hymns of the Brahmins, the Laws of Manu, the writings of the Buddhists, and of the Persian Zoroaster, and the Sayings of Confucius. Here we have reproduced all the ancient religions of the world. The comparison of these with the earliest books of the Old Testament is very interesting as well as instructive.

Volume II takes up the ideas of Greece, its institutions and philosophies

from Plato to Epicurus. Volume III contains the history of the civilization of Rome as given by the Roman historians, and selections from the greatest Roman writers. The fourth and fifth volumes give the ideas of the Middle Ages and of the great popular movements of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Then follow the political and scientific writings of the subsequent ages down to our own era. And all this is given in the very words of the men of those times.

Take, for instance, the subject of "Social Movements," which comprises the first part of the tenth volume. Under this head we have first the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," with a fine portrait of Karl Marx. Second, "Scientific Socialism," by Frederic Engels. Third, an article on "The Public Control of Railroads," taken from the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Fourth, "A Comparison of Municipal and Private Ownership," by the Commissioner of Labor, 1894. Fifth, an essay on "English State Socialism," by H. W. Macrosty, of the English Fabian Society.

Other subjects are as fully and ably treated. Take, for another example, the topic of "Political Ideas of the United States," between the years 1833 and 1860, which occupies a large part of the ninth volume. Here we have articles on "Slave Conditions," by Basil Hall; "Moral of Slavery," by Harriet Martineau, and "The Rights of Slavery," by George McDuffie, William Lloyd Garrison, the fearless agitator of old anti-slavery days, is represented by four of his characteristic essays, entitled, "The Liberator," "The Constitution a 'Covenant with Death and an Agreement with Hell,'" "No Union with Slaveholders," and "In Support of the American Anti-Slavery Society." This section also includes the famous speech of Wendell Phillips on "The Murder of Lovejoy," which cost Phillips his social position as a rising young lawyer in Boston—a speech which will find an answering chord in every Socialist heart. Here are also speeches and essays by Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, John Calhoun, Henry Clay, William Henry Seward, Stephen A. Douglas, and Chief Justice Taney. Here also are the party platforms of the Republican, "Douglas Democratic," "Southern Democratic" and "Constitutional Union" parties of 1860. The Secession Ordinance of South Carolina and South Carolina's "Declaration of Causes" close this section, which itself contains more real American history than any mere dry chronicle of political or military campaigns.

The scientific departments also are filled with articles by the foremost scientists of modern times, Darwin, Haeckel, Spencer, Weismann and others. Huxley gives an account of the X-rays. W. H. Prece writes on Wireless Telegraphy.

In short, each department of human thought or knowledge—religion, philosophy, politics, economics, education, evolution, physics, chemistry, biology, psychology, philology, history, archaeology—is represented by its best men. We see the beginning of each of these sciences in centuries and epochs gone by, and its development to its present status. And in every case it is a summary of the best work that has been done.

Socialists are coming to understand that there is no subject which is not necessary in the Socialist movement. As our work becomes more constructive, as our opportunities widen and new responsibilities are laid upon us, it is becoming daily clearer to the conscientious and thoughtful Socialist that no department of human activity is foreign to him. It is at the same time imperative to learn how everything developed and is still developing and changing into a better system.

In this sense, "The Library of Original Sources" will prove a treasure indeed and a mine of invaluable information.

We explain our offer.

The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company is capitalized at \$25,000, of which about \$18,675 is sold. Shares are \$5.00 each. No dividends have ever been declared on the stock and probably none ever will be. It was never intended that the publishing company should make profits for individuals, but rather

for the whole people, through the establishment of Socialism. If the company in the future should make a profit on the year's business, such profit would naturally go into the improvement and enlargement of the plant. If some time there should be a surplus above that needed, the stockholders would, undoubtedly, vote to contribute it to the Social-Democratic party. However, each stockholder receives a dividend annually in the form of a life subscription to the **HERALD**, which goes with the stock.

It is safe to say that none of our stockholders expect any other dividends. They have simply invested their money in the publishing company to help the cause of Socialism. The question of dividends is not likely to arise for years. Contrary to other Socialist papers, who undoubtedly in the best of faith believe they will soon be on a self-sustaining basis, we can see that, even if that point is reached so far as operating expenses are concerned, there will be many, many years of great sacrifices before Socialist publishing houses will be in a position to provide also for improvements and enlargements from their regular income. Consequently cash dividends will not worry us for a long while.

Now for the offer! We need money and want more subscribers. So, rather than ask for donations, all of which are badly needed for the campaign deficit fund, we want to and must dispose of these shares right away. In order to have paid the above mentioned \$2,400, we had to borrow the money. This must be repaid soon. An extension of these obligations is entirely out of the question. Therefore, no time must be lost. To stimulate the sale we will give one set of these books to the comrade selling the greatest number of these five hundred shares and another set to the comrade who personally takes the greatest number of shares. Anyone wishing to enter this contest must use our subscription blanks and must follow our instructions, both of which will be furnished upon request. Only paid in advance sales will be counted in this contest.

When you consider that the purchasers of a share will receive full value in the form of their subscription to the **HERALD** in five or ten years, according as they are entitled to the local eight-page or national four-page edition, it will be a very easy matter to sell stock. Besides this, he will become a part owner in the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company.

Send for instructions and a list at once—before you do a single other thing. The books will be awarded as soon as the five hundred shares are sold. Progress of the sale will be reported in the **HERALD** each week. Get busy! Start right now!



Suits and Overcoats

for Winter Wear
Yours Is Here

At this time of the year we are best prepared to serve you with your winter outfit — everything in our store is at its best — the newest styles are all to be had—every fabric, every color and in your size,

\$7.50 up to \$25.00

Will do more for you in this store than any place we know of—when you are looking at clothes—now it's

TIME TO LOOK

REINECK BROS.
Cor. 12th and Lloyd Sts.

At the Theaters Next Week

DAVIDSON

Charles Frohman's production of "The Thief," which will come to the Davidson Sunday night for a special engagement, with the special company headed by Herbert Keiley and Effie Shannon, is its own best advertisement. To see "The Thief" is at once to recognize

the greatness of its author and the excellence of the cast which Charles Frohman has provided for its presentation. Everywhere from the fall of the first curtain the popularity and prosperity of "The Thief" are assured.

BIJOU

One of the season's best offerings will be "As the Sun Went Down," by George D. Baker, author of "Granstark," which will be presented by Arthur C. Aiston's company, at the Bijou tomorrow afternoon and all next week. The play has been greeted by enormous audiences wherever produced so far this season and the stamp of approval has been placed on this beautiful story of the western country.

Mr. Aiston, who has in the past given us "Friends," "Tennessee's Garden," "At the Old Cross Roads" and other first-class attractions, has outdone himself in this, his latest effort. The success of the play so far has really been phenomenal.

ALHAMBRA

Alhambra theater is to have a week of grand opera. Joseph Sheehan, Milwaukee's favorite, with his company enlarged and strengthened in every department, will present "Carmen," "Martha," "Il Trovatore" and "Bohemian Girl." The company opens in Bizet's powerful opera, "Carmen." Announcement is made that despite the enlarged company, chorus and orchestra, the same popular prices are to prevail, as on Mr. Sheehan's last visit.

MAJESTIC

Another great vaudeville bill is promised at the Majestic theater for the week beginning Monday afternoon, and it is headlined by the famous Curzon Sisters, known as "the human butterflies," whose feats in mid-air are said to be a sensation surpassing anything of the kind that has been seen here.

Then, too, Winona Winter, the little "cheer-up" girl, who was seen here last with "The Golden Girl," will be on the bill, singing songs and giving a new ventriloquial entertainment.

GAYETY

Commencing tomorrow, the "Vanity Fair" burlesque company will be the week's attraction at the Gayety theater. The burlesques this season are entitled "A Night at Rector's" and "Fun in a Music Hall." Dick McAllister and Billy Ritchie, comedians, are at the head of the company of forty clever entertainers. Of this portion the greater number are handsome show girls who are seen in many ensembles in handsome costumes.

CRYSTAL

The following will make up next week's show at the Crystal: The Four Rio Brothers, in an aerial Roman ring act; Petching Brothers, in their Musical Flower Garden; Mann & Franks, in a travesty, in which they introduce some clever singing and dancing; The Rinaldos, in a hoop rolling act; Ike Vogel's illustrated song, and the Crystalgraph with new pictures Monday and Thursday.

NEW STAR

Henry P. Dixon's Big Review

The School Board and the Ferrer Resolution

To the Editor: I see by the daily papers that the resolution offered by School Director Heath at the last meeting of the public school board, on the Ferrer matter, was laid on the table. I regret this, as it seems to me that there was a chance for the forces of our public school system to have made a very effective protest against the powers of darkness, ignorance and prejudice that fight against the public school system.

will present the new mirth provoker, "Frolics of 1910," at the New Star theater next week. The supporting cast contains some of the cleverest comedians, comedienne and singers ever mustered in any single aggregation, including Miss Nellie Flore, Miss Frankie Heath, Clem Bevins, the "Rube" comedian, and others. A feature sure to be well liked will be the Girl in Purple in the "Caterpillar Dance."

EMPIRE

There is a double feature bill at the Empire, starting Monday night. They are the well known and popular comedienne, Flo Adler, and the famous Baader La Velle Trio. Other acts are: Holland & Francis, Fritz Huston, Arthur Baybridge in illustrated songs, and Empirescope's latest motion pictures.

NEW COLUMBIA

The Skrimka Sisters, European acrobats and trapeze artists, head next week's bill at the Columbia. Other acts are: The Melrose Quartette, Thomas & Payne, Hornman, Steve Budnick in illustrated songs, and a roll of first run motion pictures.

The Third Ward Shooting (TO THE EDITOR)

The time seems near when the citizens of Milwaukee will have to use their constitutional rights to arm themselves in self-protection against some of Chief of Police Y. Yanssen's murderous blunders. If Mr. Yanssen is so bold as to try to whitewash a cold-blooded, cowardly murder committed by a young, hot-headed policeman on Sunday morning—then he is not fit to be the head of an AMERICAN police department any longer, and it would be better for him to look for another job now, than to wait until AFTER next year's spring election.

Milwaukee. F. Hodenberg.



WHAT YOUR BOY WANTS FOR SCHOOL AND ROUGH WEAR

Every boy wants a pair of these. If he has had a pair he knows what a comfort they are. His father knows, too, for his shoe bill for the winter was smaller than it had ever been before. These high cuts are solid leather, viscolized bottoms, damp-proof. Snow and rough weather doesn't bother the boy in them and no rubbers to fuss with.

They wear and wear and wear. Bring them in at the end of the season and have them half-soled.

\$2.50 to \$4.00

Given Away A Cum Sac, the new toy, with every pair of Children's Shoes

Get them from...
Luedke
The Shoeman

413-415 National Avenue

All progress depends, as is well known, upon the general intelligence of the people. All tyranny depends upon ignorance and superstition. The struggle between these two forces came to a very tragic crisis in the case of Francisco Ferrer in Spain. It seems to me it would have been particularly fitting if the officials representing the public school system in this country had spoken out against the atrocious murder of this representative of common education.

No doubt the members of the school board who voted to lay this

resolution on the table were afraid of criticism. But many of the most conservative great daily papers of the country spoke out in a most emphatic manner in this case, and it seems to me those who have the care and direction of our public school system in this country might easily have done valiant service for the cause of common education at this point. The capitalistic press is not particularly famous for its fearlessness in defense of our institutions. But in this case it seems to have been more fearless than our public school officials.

A time like this demands "men who possess opinions and a will" and are not afraid to express themselves when the interests which they represent are assailed by the powers of darkness and tyranny.

I am sorry the resolution was tabled. It seems to me our public school officials ought to have some convictions with regard to the principles of public education, and especially that they ought to have the courage of these convictions.

Sincerely yours,
A Patron of the Milwaukee Public Schools.

Free School Lectures

Illustrated Lectures by Charles A. Payne

Monday, Nov. 8—Twenty-second District school No. 1, Twenty-eighth and Clarke streets; "Rome."
Tuesday, Nov. 9—North Division High school, Twelfth and Center streets; "Constantinople."
Wednesday, Nov. 10—Thirteenth District school No. 3, Fifth street and Christine lane (near Hadley street); "Paris and Holland."
Thursday, Nov. 11—Eighteenth District school No. 2, Bartlett street and Linwood avenue; "Mexico."
Friday, Nov. 12—First District school Cass and Keweenaw streets; "Western Empire."
Saturday, Nov. 13—West Division High school, Twenty-third and

Prairie streets; "The Miracle of Irrigation."

Tuesday, Nov. 9—At Tenth District school No. 1; Prof. P. J. Selinger, "The Evolution of the Man Who Toils."

Lectures by Prof. Selinger at North Division High school:

Tuesday, Nov. 16—"Home Morals and Machinery."

Tuesday, Nov. 23—"Morals and Machinery."

Tuesday, Nov. 30—"Morals and Machinery."

Tuesday, Dec. 7—"Morals and Machinery."

Tuesday, Dec. 14—"Morals and Machinery."

Wisconsin State Organization

Carl D. Thompson, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer; to whom news and other matters for this department should be sent.

Kenosha.—The comrades have secured the list of readers of Socialist papers in their place and are using them for the securing of new members. A Slavish speaker held a meeting here the 24th, and as a result, eleven Slavs will join the Bohemian branch.

Waupaca.—The local has ordered 500 pieces of literature every month for the general distribution plan.

Sturgeon Bay.—The comrades here have ordered 1,000 pieces of literature per month and propose to go after the plutes. They have also made good use of the lists of readers of Socialist papers.

Delinquent Notices.—Locals that wish to have a handy way of getting their delinquent members into line again should send to the headquarters for the delinquency notices. These can be filled out by the secretary and handed or mailed to those who are in arrears and thus the organization keep in better shape.

Steady Gains.—Every quarterly report that comes out is showing a slow but steady gain by our organization in Wisconsin. This is the result of steady, hard work, and we hope the comrades will take courage and keep up the work.

Superior.—Arrangements have been made for Comrade Walter Thomas Mills to speak in Superior on Nov. 15. An admission of 15 cents will be charged for this lecture. This local has secured the list of readers of Socialist papers for the purpose of soliciting new members. The literature proposition will be taken up later.

Locals that Work.—Some time ago we informed all the locals in the state that we had here in the office lists of the readers of the various party papers. We offered and continue to offer any local that wishes it, the list of the readers of these papers in their place. Quite a number of the locals have taken advantage of this offer already, have secured the list and are calling on these readers, inviting them to join the organization and help in the great movement. Any other local, or comrade, for that matter, who desires to do something for the cause, may have these lists at any time upon applying at the headquarters here.

Waukesha.—The state organizer attended the meeting of the local here last week and helped the comrades in their plans for future work. Eight new members have been recently received and the local has contracted for 1,000 pieces of literature each month for the general distribution.

GOEBEL'S DATES: The following dates have been definitely arranged for Comrade Goebel: Sunday, Nov. 7, Milwaukee, at 3 p. m., at Freie Gemeinde hall, and Racine, at 8 p. m., Liberty hall.

Ninth District School

The Ninth District school, Twentieth and Brown streets, will give an entertainment Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, to which an admission of 10 cents will be charged. The program will be in charge of the People's Musical society. Beside the music there will be a stereopticon lecture by John C. Karel.

Less Majesty in Prague

Comrade Berger had an interesting experience in Prague. He was to speak at a meeting which had been called to protest against the execution of Ferrer. As usual, the police commissioner was present to watch the addresses on behalf of the government, and when the first speaker, who spoke in Czech, said some unkind things about the half-idiot king of Spain, the commissioner dissolved the meeting. Comrade Berger writes that the meeting was a tremendous affair.

This brings the total amount of literature ordered up to 11,000. We need at least 10,000 more and hope the locals that have not already sent in their orders will be sure to do so.

KENOSHA: The local reports thirteen new members received during the quarter. Good work. Keep it up.

WYOCENA: The local here has gone entirely to sleep. The charter has been revoked by reason of failure to pay dues for over a year. However, Comrade Irwin writes that they will take a speaker later on. Perhaps something will be doing.

WAUKESHA: The local reports six new members. They are also ordering 1,000 pieces of literature every month, for distribution this winter.

MILWAUKEE: The Milwaukee branches report the distribution of \$73 worth of literature during the last quarter. This is the way the Milwaukee comrades have built up their movement. The whole state of Wisconsin outside of Milwaukee, reported the distribution of only \$5 worth of literature during the third quarter. We hope the locals all over the state will follow this splendid example set by the Milwaukee comrades. They never abandon this most essential part of their work. Milwaukee also reports the reception of fifty-seven new members during the quarter. The total number received by all the other locals in the state only amounts to ninety-nine.

New Polish Paper Started

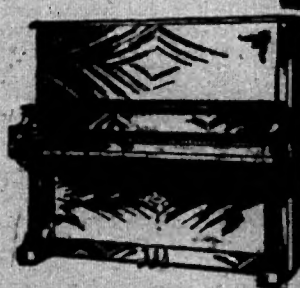
The new Polish paper of our party will make its initial bow to the public today. The "Naprod" (Forward) will be of four pages, brightly edited and printed and starts with an advance subscription list of 1,500 copies. The subscription office will be located at 608 Lincoln avenue, the subscription price being \$1 a year. Martin Gorecki, 600 Grant street, is the agent, and has had fine success, both in the securing of advertisements and subscriptions. A. F. Kowalski is the editor.

Comrade Arthur M. Lewis, of Chicago, will deliver his first lecture under the auspices of the County Central Committee, Social-Democratic Party, in Milwaukee, Tuesday evening, Nov. 16, at the Freie Gemeinde Hall, 200 Fourth Street. The hall has just been remodeled

FREE

A \$300 ARION PIANO for \$165

One Month's Trial Without Cost



SPECIAL — Highest Grade \$300 ARION PIANO, Next Week Less. than Wholesale Price — \$165

\$1.00 PER WEEK

Just think of this Proposition

Could anything be fairer? We send it to your house, allow you to keep it a month, try it thoroughly, compare it with the prices others ask. If you can't save at least one-third by purchasing this piano, send it back at our expense.

Remember, this standard piano is guaranteed to you for 25 years by our guarantee bond. It is the same grade piano offered by other dealers for \$300, on which they are willing to allow you their questionable selling scheme credit certificates for \$50 to \$75. Why not throw your certificate away and buy this piano at our sale? You will save money.

Steger's

PIANO HOUSE

191 Third Street, near Wells

Open Saturday Evenings (Ill 8 o'clock)



and is now in splendid condition. Comrade Lewis has chosen for his subject on this occasion, "Darwinism and Its Relation to Socialism." A good vocal and musical program has been arranged for. No admission fee will be charged to the lecture and all are cordially invited to attend. Everyone is urgently requested to be in their seat promptly at 8 o'clock.

Elections

Election day brought the Socialists a few bouquets. A Social-Democrat again enters the Massachusetts legislature in the person of Charles H. Morrill of Haverhill. A mayor was elected at Grand Junction, Colo.

Word comes that the second balloting in Saxony gave the Social-Democrats six more seats in the diet, making a total of twenty-two. The old parties combined against the Socialists in the second ballots—that's what the capitalist papers are crowing about.

Fred. Krempel, an East side shoemaker, who has attracted attention by his pictures made from butterfly wings, has concocted a cure-all tea which he has written Roosevelt about, claiming that it will save the jungle whacker from fever if taken in time. The tea is made from the Achilles plant, which grows about Milwaukee county.

Overcoats

Military Collar Styles (Button Neck) in black, gray and fancy stripes

Dressy Black and Oxford Styles in the latest cut

Bruett
CLOTHING CO.

Cor. 18th St. and Fond du Lac Ave.

Leonard Hunger Has Chance

Leonard Hunger, an active worker in our party, lies at the Emergency hospital, hovering between life and death, as the result of a motorcycle accident. The latest word from the hospital, where every effort is being made by the physicians and nurses to save his life, is that he has a fighting chance, which a good constitution may help him through successfully. The comrades are making inquiries each day at the hospital in the hope that they may hear that he is out of danger.

West Allis

The West Allis Branch, S.-D. P., will meet Tuesday evening, at the residence of Gabriel Zophy.



The best present is something for the home. The best home present is a Phonograph, because it pleases everybody.

Geo. H. Eichholz
1340 1342 Fond du Lac Ave.

Machines

\$1.00 a week



Good Rio Coffee
2 lbs. 25c

Good, clean Santos or Peaberry, per lb. 15c
Best Peaberry, 3 lbs. 50c
A very fancy Peaberry, at per lb. 20c

We guarantee to please any or all lovers of good coffee with
Our Special Blend
at 25c a pound

or refund purchase price if not satisfactory after giving same a fair trial.

THE BIG GROCERY
PRITZLAFF & WINK
582-584 MITCHELL STREET

PIANOS

I have a few Pianos that I will sell cheap — cash or easy payments.

GEO. H. EICHHOLZ
1340 Fond du Lac Avenue

LOUIS A. MANZ
THE JEWELER

Watches, Clocks, Diamonds, Rings, Lockets, Etc.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY
2918 VLIET STREET



It is safer and more productive to put your money in the savings department of this Bank than to hoard it at home and run the risk of loss by theft or accident.

First National Bank of Milwaukee.

People of Taste Appreciate
Acorn Base Burners
For their Artistic Design and Exquisite Finish

People of Good Sense
Value their Quick Heating
and Fuel-Saving Qualities

The fine construction of the Royal Acorn is the two-fuel system, which has been used for so many years with such excellent results. No coal is wasted in the firepot, no heat is wasted in the flues.

Through perfect fitting of all doors and dampers the fire is under perfect control. There is no more frequent cause for untidy heat, unreliable fires and waste of fuel than the ill-fitted fitting of ordinary base burners. The Acorn Base is the only one that has large hot air flues to carry the air through the stove, causing a thorough circulation and a quick, even heat throughout the room.

We Sell Acorn Stoves on
Time Payments
A DOLLAR A WEEK

Reinhold Bros.
CITY AGENTS
Lisbon Ave., Corner 23rd St.

The Ferrer Resolution Which Created a Stir in the School Board

Following is the text of the Ferrer resolutions introduced in the school board Tuesday evening by Director Heath, and which were laid on the table by a close vote after an animated debate:

Whereas, The civilized world has been shocked by the secret trial and execution of Prof. Francisco Ferrer, a famous educator who has been called the John Dewey of Spain; and

Whereas, Prof. Ferrer, by the establishment of the popular school movement in Spain, faithfully labored for the enlightenment of his native land, where sixty-eight per cent. of the people can neither read nor write; therefore,

Resolved, That the Milwaukee school board deplores the killing of this notable schoolmaster and records its profound regret that the Spanish nation has lost so valuable a friend.

Town Topics by the Town Crier

Twenty-third warders are after a playground. Here's hoping they get it!

Gun-men on the Milwaukee police force make no hit. They should be sent to what is left of the lawless West.

The acoustics at the Auditorium are not what they were represented to be by any means. There is a rebound that bothers speakers and singers not a little.

Those sewer pipes set on end and called ornamental pillars, at the "court of honor," on Grand avenue, are about to be removed. How they will be missed!

A step toward free text books has been taken by the school board by printing 155,000 booklets containing 950 words which are to be

DAVIDSON
MILWAUKEE'S
LEADING
THEATRE

All Week Starting Sunday
Mats. Wed. and Sat.

CHARLES FROHMAN Presents

THE THIEF
BY HENRI BERNSTEIN

Author of "ISRAEL" and "SAMSON"

WITH

HERBERT KELCEY

AND A SPECIAL CAST

THIRD AMERICAN TOUR

Nights 7:30 to 10:00 Mats. 2:30 to 5:00

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Effie Shannon

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A Busy School Board Meeting

Straightening Out the Trade School Problem. Socialists Want Shorter Hours at Girls' Trade School. Smaller Classes Resolution Passes. Wage Schedule for the School Janitors is Proposed

The Milwaukee public school of trades had the center of the stage at Tuesday evening's meeting of the school board and the session lasted until nearly midnight, largely because of the debates it occasioned. Several resolutions were handed in by the Socialist members, one to deny another annual salary raise for the school and to apportion the present compensation so as to fix definitely the amount received for the extra night classes; another to reduce the hours at the trade school for girls, about to be opened, to six hours and no Saturday sessions; another to establish a regular committee of the board on industrial education; another to make tuition at the two trade schools free and to abolish the charge for materials, the pupils to receive compensation and to contract to remain at the school until graduation, etc. Another resolution came from the Social-Democrats calling for a salary schedule for school janitors and fixing their remuneration according to the floor space taken care of and the like.

The meeting was also notable for some of the measures that were passed. Director Heath's resolution in favor of vacuum cleaning was passed. Director Berger's measure to reduce the number of pupils per teacher to thirty-five in schools where there were vacant rooms also became a law, and the children in quite a number of schools will get the benefit, and we wish those in all the other schools could, too.

Will Sell Product

Another important measure that was passed was a resolution to permit the trade schools to sell their products at market prices. An effort had been made in committee to sell the products at a little above cost, but was successfully opposed by Director Berger, who held that the school system must not do anything that would tend to lower the wages of the workers, through competition. Before the resolution was passed Director Heath had it slightly amended so that there would be no question about market prices ruling the sale. While old school economists may groan at the prospect of the public schools going into business, the Socialists feel that this measure marks a step forward and that it will redound to the good of the people.

Director Heath introduced very moderate resolutions on the execution of the public schools.

structure had been burning long enough so that daylight could be seen through it, several firemen were sent up on the upper roof in a most perilous position to pour streams of water down into the flames, risking their lives unnecessarily every minute they were up there, whereas the work of the department should have been planned to protect surrounding property, since the building was already doomed. Just because a man joins the fire department he does not toss his right to life to the winds, even though he expects to run hazardous risks, where there is some sense in running them.

Chief Janssen says the police stations are all right. But they are not all right, judged from humane and modern standards. Ald. Wiley's investigations have shown that. Imagine small, dark cells, with a wooden shelf to sleep on, and right below it an open sewer or gutter of flowing water, running through the various cells, and befouling the air the prisoners breathe every time a prisoner uses it as a water closet. It is easy for police officials to grow callous, but luckily the people at large are in no such danger. These cells are often occupied by persons who have been arrested but not tried. The law presumes them innocent until proven guilty. So that we have the spectacle of presumably

innocent men being misused by the city!

The suspicion is abroad that a certain somebody or somebodies went the rounds of the daily newspaper offices after the school board meeting Tuesday night to try to have the facts about the trade school management suppressed.

Thomas Neave, the Milwaukee injunction artist, told members of the last legislature that the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee exercised a censorship over the daily papers of the city.

At any rate, the newspapers spared the feelings of the manufacturers by saying as little as possible about their doubtful management of the school of trades.

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tion of Prof. Ferrer (printed elsewhere in this issue), but the board members with the bravery of cowardice laid them on the table.

Two meetings ago the trade school committee presented a new salary schedule for the school, which, after being twice laid over, was taken up Tuesday evening. The Social-Democratic members had considered the subject in all its aspects, and so Director Berger offered the following resolutions as a substitute measure:

Facts About Trade School

Whereas, The salaries at the trade school were raised as soon as the school was taken over from private ownership by the city in August, 1907, on the plea that the instructors also gave evening instruction, (see school board proceedings, Oct. 1, 1907); and

Whereas, Less than a year later the salaries were again increased, the reason again being given that the instructors gave evening instructions (see school board proceedings, June 2, 1908); and

Whereas, Not only were salaries raised, but provision was made for increase year by year for five years, by means of a fixed salary schedule, thus assuring the teaching force a constantly rising remuneration; and

Whereas, Notwithstanding this fact the trade school committee has come to the board for still another yearly increase of salaries for the said school, although the salary schedule had been arranged to automatically take care of itself; and

Whereas, The latest request from the trade school committee (see proceedings, Sept. 7, page 50) for increased salaries proposes that the instructors shall be again given more pay because of evening work, and the end is not yet; and

Whereas, During the two years and a few months that the trade school has been in the hands of the school board it has cost the people over one hundred thousand dollars; and

Whereas, This expensive school and expensive equipment is maintained to teach only 150 day pupils, which is only a slight increase in number over the enrollment two years ago, while in one department only four pupils are enrolled under the instruction of an \$8,000 instructor; and

Whereas, The trade school which is to be established for girls is as yet in a nebulous state and it is difficult to yet judge of its needs so far as instruction is concerned; and

Whereas, Instructors have already been engaged at the rates provided by the regular trade school salary schedule, and it is now actually proposed to increase their pay before they have even taken up their work; therefore,

Resolved, That the present is not a proper or a reasonable time to make changes in salary at the Trade School, as each action tends to alienate the friendship of the public from the said school, and the important work it

innocent men being misused by the city!

The suspicion is abroad that a certain somebody or somebodies went the rounds of the daily newspaper offices after the school board meeting Tuesday night to try to have the facts about the trade school management suppressed.

Thomas Neave, the Milwaukee injunction artist, told members of the last legislature that the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee exercised a censorship over the daily papers of the city.

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has undertaken, and also to lessen the public respect for the managing ability of the present board of school directors; and further,

Resolved, That it is recommended to the Trade School committee to equitably estimate the proportion of the present salaries that go to cover evening teaching at the Trade School and to establish same as a rate for the employment of substitutes where the regular instructors may wish to be relieved of night teaching from time to time.

The debate on the resolutions showed how the trade school had gotten on the minds of the directors. An attempt to put the matter over to the next meeting failed. One director said the whereas of the substitute were "harsh," but the people are entitled to the facts in all such matters, as they foot the bills, and the directors voted to allow the whereas to remain, doubtless feeling that the trade school facts had been too zealously guarded right along. A motion to table the whole matter was also lost. A motion to refer the substitute to the trade school committee was lost. Finally the Berger resolutions were passed by a vote of 9 to 5.

For Free Tuition

The joint committee on trade school and course of instruction reported in a resolution in favor of starting the boys at the trade school at 14 years, requiring pupils at each trade school to pay \$2 a month for materials used, to make some return to the pupils, etc., and for this Director Whitall offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That tuition in the Milwaukee School of Trades shall be free to boys, residents of Milwaukee, 16 years of age or over, and to girls, residents of Milwaukee, 14 years or over.

Resolved, That no charge be made for material used.

Resolved, That according to the work done and the skill attained, graduates shall be divided into three classes: Excellent, good and fair.

Resolved, That each pupil who graduates with the standing fair shall have repaid to him or to her out of the profits received by the school for product sold, the sum of fifty dollars as a graduation payment. The profits shall be computed after the cost of material used in carrying on the work of the school has been paid for out of the money received for the sale of the product. Pupils who graduate with a standing good shall receive out of the profits of the school, computed as above, the sum of seventy-five dollars. Pupils who graduate with a standing excellent shall receive out of the profits of the school, computed as above, the sum of one hundred dollars. Provided, however, that in case the profits of the schools shall be insufficient to pay the graduation payment, the Trades school fund shall be drawn upon to make up the deficiency.

Resolved, That in estimating the payments to be made to pupils upon graduation, the same shall be estimated as at the end of the full course of two years; pupils graduating from a course requiring less than two years shall receive such proportion of the graduation payment as the length of course bears to two years.

Resolved, That parents of pupils be required to sign an agreement that their child shall remain in the school until graduation.

Resolved, That the purpose of uniformity and even application, said schedule shall provide payment for cleaning by stipulating a certain sum per square yard; payment for heating upon the basis of a certain sum per cubic yard; payment for care and keep of lawns, and walks, upon the basis of a certain sum per square yard; and be it further

Resolved, That said schedule shall provide a classification of buildings based upon the nature of heating apparatus; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee on finance prepare and report such schedule to the board as soon as may be practicable.

A Shorter School Day
Director Heath introduced the following:

Whereas, There is about to be opened, under the auspices of the school board, a trade school for girls, to be under the same rules as govern the present trade school for men, and therefore requiring daily sessions of eight hours, outside of evening instruction, with also a half-day of study and instruction on Saturday; and

Whereas, Such a rule will be a hardship on the pupils of such school, subjecting girls to nervous and physical strain at a period of life when they are least able to stand such strain; and

Resolved, That the weekly sessions of the trade school for girls, outside of evening classes, shall extend from Monday to Friday, inclusive, no school being held on Saturday, and that the daily school hours be as follows: From 8:30 a. m. to noon, and from 1:30 p. m. to 4 p. m.

For a New Committee
The following resolution was introduced by Director Berger:

Whereas, Under the law the school board is responsible for the trade schools and has full power and authority over same, the statutory committee on school of trades being designated by the law as "advisory" and to "assist in the administration of the trade schools"; and

Whereas, Under the present arrangement the members of the school board are not in as close touch with the trade school work as they would be considering their responsibility for same; it having even been found necessary to ask the trade school committee to hold joint sessions with some of the existing regular committees of the board; and

Resolved, That the rules be amended

Square Deal for Janitors
Director Raasch introduced a resolution as follows:

Whereas, Irregularities exist in

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and Melrose Quartette
4 Other Acts 4

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